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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

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Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9091
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S Cilionak	1st July 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa, or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION.
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.
THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.
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THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
GOALPARA	2,140	Mon 7th June	noon.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 10th June	9 a.m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th June	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, 7th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LCODIANA," 3,760 tons, sailing on or about 10th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBRA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Round Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Far

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.
DUMBRA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,580	L Manchini	15th Aug. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600 *	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900 *	" 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 825; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Barmeister	10th June
KANZLER	3,000	Allrich	21st June
* PRAESIDENT	3,400	Muhlbauer	2nd July

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORT UGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

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24, Medow Street, Bombay, 24th May, 1909.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY
TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.
This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.
For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.
All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.
ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid. Post No. 9.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE,
A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted, For particulars apply to No. 564, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON;	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Maculm of Rajah Bahadur Sowlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Government securities, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

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POONA.
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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FROM
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1909.

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Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, ringbones and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Now is the time to order.
MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF APRONS.
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CARRIAGE WATERPROOF APRONS.
HARNESS WATERPROOF COVERS
HORSE WATERPROOF LOIN COVERS.
Covers for Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, &c., &c., &c.
WE ARE THE SPECIALISTS.
APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
AMERICAN CLOTH,
and last, but not least,
GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS
PROMPT ESTIMATES GIVEN.

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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.
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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
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WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

FORD'S GOLD MEDAL ABSORBENT
Our Name and Trade Mark is a guarantee to the Public of the Highest Quality only.
FORD 428 MILL.
BLOTTING
To be obtained of all Stationers.
A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per s. s. "ORSEOLO" of the Venetian S. N. Co. are REQUESTED to apply to this office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK, K. Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE Nos. 474 Up and 475 DOWN MIXED TRAINS will CEASE TO RUN, on and from SATURDAY, 5th June, 1909.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1909.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 266 OF 1909.

In re MOHANDAS DWARKADASS and AMERSEY VULLUBHDAS, two of the partners of the Firm of MOHANDAS AMERSEY, carrying on business in Piece-goods, at Mooljí Jetha Cloth Markets, without the Fort of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed MOHANDAS DWARKADASS and AMERSEY VULLUBHDAS have been this day adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under Sec. IX. of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chap. 21, it is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents, do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 2nd day of June, 1909.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

SCOTTISH ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have, THIS DAY, been APPOINTED AGENTS, of the above Company.

FINLAY MUIR & CO.
Bombay, 1st June, 1909.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
36, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Royapuram, up to WEDNESDAY, the 30th June, 1909, for the supply of 1,500 tons of first class TEAK TIMBER in LOGS.

2. Forms of Tender and specification can be obtained at the office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Perambur Works, on payment of a fee of two rupees each set.

3. Tenders to be enclosed in sealed covers, superscribed "Tenders for Teak Timber" and addressed to the Agent, M. and S. M. Railway, Royapuram.

4. Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000. This amount should be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the M. and S. M. Railway Company or to the Company's Cashier at Madras, and the receipt for the same sent along with the Tender. This earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers, but retained towards the security required from successful Tenderers. Vide Clause 5 below.

5. The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish cash security equal to 5 per cent. of the total value of the contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within ten days of the acceptance of his Tender; failing this, his deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Are you suffering from Dyspepsia or Indigestion?

THEN TRY EDWARD'S PAPIYA ESSENCE.

It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

Apply E. J. LAZARUS & Co.,
Medical Hall, Benares.
Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

From G. A. Rayneau, Bagha Depot Betteah Champarun:—"I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have successfully brought before the public.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—

SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" sufficient amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin Rs. 2 per doz. Instructive for using on every box. We can fit ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. R. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." Original Testimonials seen by inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opp., "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 554, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Graham Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Obverses and Reverses of Bombay Coins, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10, Single copy Annas 4." Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4¼d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once. BOARD and LODGING in a good, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bander; cool, airy, apartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and cleanest pen in the market. Prices on application. to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 140, Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1838, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIED.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co., undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks, Theatrical and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services, especially First Class Goanese and Mohomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant which stands good for six months. No. 21 Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Gifts and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Gifts, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights, By L. P. Parak Rs 6 Apply Box No. 601, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 1. Apply Box No. 404 *c/o* Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshuffle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage. One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOP will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Thacker and Co's Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 1408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET PORTION of a FLAT, in the Fort, Rs. 45 per month. Apply Box No. 1734, care of this Paper.

TO LET.—OFFICE PREMISES with Electric Fittings, on 1st Floor, Cox's Building. Apply to COX and Co., Hornby Road.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 124, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 16. Apply Box No. 1 9, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. To all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Janjira Chambers, opposite the Church, Wodehouse Road, Fort, (near the Wellington Fountain), the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, also old English Liberty design furniture by Wimbridge, consisting of dining table, mirrored large sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, marble and tile-topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, iron single and double bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, windproof lamps, carpets, fancy table ornaments, Smith Premier No. 1 Typewriter, etc., the property of Mrs. E. Cunningham and others.

The property of a gentleman—

1 half C. spring rubber-tyred Victoria, with [bay roan waler horse & harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following—

Furnitare, such as sofas, easy chairs, light chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, writing, dressing and washand tables, sideboard, card table, iron safes, cottage piano by Rose.

1 Typewriter by Remington No. 3.

1 large collection of law, medical and engineering books.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bycycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

1 rubber-tyred brougham with Arab horse.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., receiver in Suit No. 409 of 1909, Tar Mahomed v/s. Hawabai.

1 rubber-tyred victoria with grey pony and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 861 of 1908.

Bai Mani and another.....Plaintiffs.

v/s.

Dwarkadas Chhotalal.....Defendant.

Under instructions from the Official Trustee, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1909, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following gold ornaments in the matter of the above suit:

Gold ornaments, such as wank, kadas, patli, bangles, necklaces, sankins, ponchi, false pearl and ruby noserings, diamond nosering, gold ring, sleeve buttons, ivory bangles, box etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. The ornaments are now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH JUNE, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGE FITTINGS AND MATERIALS.

Suit No. 58 of 1909.

Kulsumbai vs Mahomedally Adamji and others.

Under instruction from Mr. Mahomedally Adamji the receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 8 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, in the shop of Ismailji Jivaji Sahiwala in Dhabu Street, Bheady Bazar, the stock in trade comprising of second-hand carriage-fittings and materials such as carriage-hinges, doors, handles, steel and wooden wheels, carriage lamps, buckles, iron foot steps, single and double springs, axles, brass caps for wheels, hood, wooden poles, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria with a young bay Arab horse and harness.

1 second hand rubber-tyred office shigram with a grey gelding horse and harness.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Armsby House, Ormistone Road, Apollo Bander, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite, drawingroom cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and tabls ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of Fred. Farlow, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH JUNE, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SECOND-HAND, OBSOLETE PATTERN AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by the Medical Storekeeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1909, at 2 p. m. (S. T.), at the Depot premises, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

A quantity of Second-hand obsolete pattern and unserviceable stores, surgical instruments, appliances, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of 120 F. P. Bales of Cotton at Surat.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, and under instructions from the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th June, 1909, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), at the Railway Company's Surat Station on account of the concerned.

120 F. P. bales cotton, booked by one Kullianjee, to self under invoice No. 1 R. R. 6 of 1-4-09 ex-Bhopal to Surat.

82 bales of which have been more or less damaged by fire.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lot being knocked down and the balance must be paid and goods removed away within 24 hours.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH JUNE, 1909.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

[*Icilma is pronounced—eye-sil-ma.*]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO..
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Hankey.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Kaiserlautern.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Moulin.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as may be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GERIG
AGENT

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 34,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Hankow	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Harbin	Tientsin
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ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
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It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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THE FUTURE OF CRETE.

TURKEY'S ATTITUDE.

The Withdrawal of the Troops.

GUARDSHIP TO BE MAINTAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that it is understood that, after the withdrawal of the International Troops from Crete, the protecting Powers will alternately maintain a warship in Cretan waters for the protection of the Ottoman flag.

Rifaat Pasha, in an interview, said that Crete would continue to enjoy autonomy after the evacuation, but in the event of Greek occupation Turkey would recoil from no sacrifice in the defence of her rights.

THE KAISER TO MEET THE TSAR.

A Gathering of Importance.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

On the initiative of the Kaiser, His Majesty will meet the Tsar in the Finnish Archipelago on the 17th of June. M. Isvolsky will accompany the Tsar. Great political importance is attached to the meeting in St. Petersburg where it was entirely unexpected.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Prince von Bulow will accompany the Kaiser on his visit to the Tsar.

HOLBEIN'S "DUCHESS OF MILAN."

Generous Gift.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Holbein's portrait of the Duchess of Milan has been saved by a single individual, at the last moment contributing the £44,000, which was still required.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONVENTION.

Special Act to be Passed.

THE OPPOSITION OF NATAL.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Router is informed that the Government is resolved to pass an Act, sanctioning the South African Union Convention before Parliament is prorogued. They will make no amendment except in technical phraseology.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Transvaal and Orange Colony Assemblies and Councils have adopted the amended Constitution without a division. Mr. Botha pointed out that the concessions made by the Transvaal had saved the wreck of the Union at the Bloemfontein Conference.

Sir George Farrar, referring to the agitation against the Union in Natal, declared that the Union would be effected even if Natal did not join.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN UGANDA.

Attitude of the Government.

SPECIAL THANKS OF THE POPE.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Pope, in receiving the Governor of Uganda, expressed his gratitude for the Government's sympathetic attitude to Catholic missions. The Governor warmly acknowledged the loyal support received from the missions, especially from the "White Fathers," in stamping out sleeping sickness.

MAHOMEDANS AND INDIAN REFORMS.

Demands of the Moslem League.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The London Branch of the All-India Moslem League has issued a pamphlet, containing a concise and comprehensive statement of the Mussulman case in connection with the Indian reforms.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S TRIP.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Count Zappelin has arrived safely ome at Friedrichshafen.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Yorkshire beat Lancashire at Manchester by 65 runs. Somerset beat Gloucester at Taunton by 166 runs. Notts beat Surrey at Nottingham by an innings and 170.

The matches between Leicester and the Australians and Worcester and Warwickshire were drawn, and the matches between Hampshire and Sussex and Middlesex and Kent were abandoned.

JUDGMENT will be delivered in Afsaruddin Mahomed's appeal on Tuesday next.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN PERSIA.

Extended Franchise Granted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the new electoral law gives vote to educated men not possessing property or regular income. The Jewish, Parsee and Christian communities will each be entitled to a representative who must be a co-religionist. The rest of the Deputies must be Moslems. The total number is reduced from 162 to 120.

SERVIA'S NEW LOAN.

Issued in France.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Servia has arranged with French financiers for a loan of £6,000,000 sterling, chiefly for railways and armaments.

LORD SANDHURST.

Coming Marriage with Hon. Armine Wodehouse.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The "Times" states that a marriage has been arranged between Lord Sandhurst and the Honourable Armine Wodehouse.

[The Hon. Armine Wodehouse is the daughter-in-law of the Earl of Kimberley, and daughter of the late Professor Mathew Arnold. She married in 1889 the late Hon. Armine Wodehouse, C.B., M.P., who died in 1901.]

ENGLISH RACING.

Manchester Cup Starters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The following are the starters for the Manchester Cup:—Rushcutter, Cargill, Yentoi, Elm Twig, Old China, Lagos, Putchamin, Lischana, Wise Mason and Norman III.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

Agent's Final Notice.

HOME BOARD'S APPROVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

The following notice was issued by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahrata Railway, yesterday to the strikers:—

"With reference to the Agent's notice of the 28th ultimo, those drivers and firemen who, by remaining away from duty without leave, have withdrawn from the service of the Company without giving proper notice, are informed that, not having taken advantage of the opportunity afforded by the said notice of resuming work, they have forfeited all claims to consideration by the Company. The Agent will only permit those men to return to duty of whom he shall approve, on such terms and as he shall deem fit.

"The Agent desires to take this opportunity of informing the drivers and firemen referred to, that their old appointments cannot be kept open indefinitely. The longer they postpone giving intimation of their desire to return to work, the less likelihood there will be of securing re-employment."

The Traffic Manager is doing his best to clear the yard at the Salt Cotaurs. Sixty-two wagon-loads have arrived at Madras with foodstuffs which have now gone down in price. Potatoes, which were originally sold at 1 anna and three pies per viss, rose to 7 annas per viss, and fell to 3 annas per viss on Tuesday. This is due to the arrival of two waggon-loads of foodstuffs from Mettapollium.

Mr. W. D. Smith, the Sheriff of Madras, and Mr. Osborne interviewed both sides yesterday. They said they were prepared, if the men returned to duty, to have their representations thoroughly inquired into. The men preferred to hear what Mr. Balfour, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, had to say. The latter described the work of Conciliatory Boards and suggested that the men should insist on the formation of such a Board in dealing with the strike.

Messrs. Smith and Osborne then pointed out that the assurance of the Agent and the intervention of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association amounted, in effect, to a Conciliatory Board. The men, however, preferred to have their case submitted to arbitration and to hold out till their demands are satisfied, especially with regard to demand No. 2, with reference to payment for every eight hours of work done by them. They were also resolute in not sacrificing their leaders, who were advocating a just cause.

The Home Board of the Madras and S. M. Railway have cabled out to their Agent in Madras that they entirely approve of the action he has taken in connection with the strike.

The number of trains running is increasing daily and considerable quantity of goods is now being moved.

It is understood that Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, is holding himself in readiness to proceed to Madras at any time, should developments here render his presence desirable.

COUNCILS AND MAHOMEDANS.

Agitation for Separate Representation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPNDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 3.

The Vakil of Amritsar referring to the Mahomedan representation says that the Mahomedans can have no peace of mind unless they receive separate elections at every stage and their rights are preserved not only in the Councils and also in Municipal Committees, District and Local Boards and Village Communities, the latter are quite as important as the former because local matters have a great bearing on the daily life and dealings of the people, and Mahomedans have been suffering serious losses in almost every line at the hands of their unsympathetic and selfish neighbours. Besides, these local associations would, as Lord Morley remarked, form stepping stones to higher stages. Therefore, it is most essential to safeguard the Mahomedan interest therein.

THE MONSOON.

A telegram, received from Simla by the Port Officer, Bombay, yesterday, Thursday, reads as follows:—"The weather is disturbed in the South-East Arabian Sea, but it does not appear likely that a storm has formed."

MAY WEATHER REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The summary of the weather conditions for May last is to-day issued by the Meteorological Department and is of special interest from the light thrown upon the prospects of the coming monsoon.

The main points brought out appear to be that the month had been cooler than usual, especially over North-West India, the maximum temperature at Jacobabad, for example, having been from two to seven degrees less than in any year since 1885. The weather also had been wetter. The total precipitation of the month over the whole country having been sixteen per cent. in excess of the normal. The Meteorological Department draw no conclusions from these facts. But the theory which has long been held is that, other things being equal, cold and wet in India in May are adverse symptoms, though they may be counterbalanced by conditions obtaining over the Indian Ocean and elsewhere. What these other factors amount to this year will not be known until the Official Forecast is ready, probably next week. The nature of the May weather report meanwhile will cause this Forecast to be looked forward to with somewhat more anxiety than usual.

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 3.

Heavy and continuous rain fell in Poona early this morning and in four hours two and a half inches were registered. The sky was overcast all the day and there is a prospect of more rain this evening. This is regarded as the regular monsoon.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Breach between Purulia and Kantadhia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A report has been received of a serious breach on the Purulia branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway on Wednesday afternoon last, between Purulia and Kantadhia Stations. The original bridge over the Cossye River is undergoing strengthening and the traffic was being diverted over a temporary bridge which was washed away by a heavy downpour of rain, No. 37 down mixed passenger train having a narrow escape. Passengers are being transhipped, which is likely to continue another two days.

ALIPORE CASE APPEALS.

To be Heard by Special Bench.

SUSPECTED OFFENDER RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

It is decided that the Alipore appeal cases will be heard by a Special Bench the constitution of which is not yet settled. It is expected that the cases will be taken up at the end of June or the beginning of July.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A telegram, dated Bhagalpur, June 2 states that the man, who was lately arrested here on suspicion as being an absconding offender in the Alipore Bomb case and was discharged by the Alipore Magistrate, has been re-arrested on a warrant issued by the local Magistrate, and has been sent to Nawadah to answer a charge under Section 109 I.P.C.

On enquiry it has transpired that he is really a Madrasi, named Sri Ram, and nothing incriminating being found against him, he was discharged yesterday.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Enquiry by the Commissioner of Burdwan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

The "Indian Daily News" says, that it is rumoured that the Midnapore enquiry will be held by Mr. Duncan MacPherson, the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE CASE.

Eight Witnesses Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A Chittagong telegram, dated the 2nd instant, states:—The case in which Hari Charan Banerjee is charged with striking Mr. Boxwell with a dah, was taken up before Mr. Ramani Mohan Das, the Deputy Magistrate, to-day. The Government Pleader conducted the prosecution. Some eight witnesses were examined, among whom was Mr. Francis, Chief Medical Officer, Assam Bengal Railway. He said that the blow was inflicted from a mechanically disadvantageous position, otherwise it would have been fatal.

Mr. Boxwell deposed that he was writing and suddenly felt a sensation, and he thought the punkah had fallen on his head. He did not see anything at the time. He saw the accused for the first time in the Court.

The Magistrate then asked the accused whether he had committed the crime. He replied that he did not remember anything. Some more witnesses are to be examined to-morrow.

SONATOLA SHOOTING CASE.

Accused Released on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A telegram, dated Bogra, the 2nd instant, states:—Abdul Maniu, the accused in the Sonatola shooting case, has made a statement before the local Deputy Magistrate in which he said that he went with his master's gun and fired upon some pigeons and missed as the pigeons flew up, and he returned to the Railway platform when an unknown Babu caught hold of the gun and took it forcibly from him. Suddenly the gun went off killing a Marwari and wounding another. The gun dropped from the Babu's hand and the accused picked it up. The Babu disappeared and the accused was arrested. He has been enlarged on bail of Rs. 500, two Europeans standing surety for him.

THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

THE second play of the season was produced last night at the Gaiety Theatre. The piece selected was Mr. Haddon Chambers' drama, "Captain Swift." This play has already been put on the Simla stage three times, Colonel Holland on each of the previous occasions filling the title role. At the present revival all the players are new, Captain Malan taking the part of the unhappy bushranger. The play is described as a drama by its author, and there is a good deal of trouble involved in the unravelling of the plot. The hero shoots himself at the end, but the play is by no means sad throughout and the love scenes between Gardiner and Mabel Seabrook are bright and amusing. The story turns on an unfortunate incident in the early life of Mrs. Seabrook. That lady had had a lover who had died suddenly and a son who had lived. The whole incident was unknown to any one except Lady Stanton (Mrs. Seabrook's sister) who had put the child out to board with a family called Marshall. The boy subsequently ran away to sea, arrived in Queensland and took to bushranging under the name of Captain Swift. He had had considerable success in his exploits and had amassed a large sum of money, a portion of it having been obtained by holding up a branch of the National Bank. Tired, however, of this career, he had returned to England. Meanwhile, his mother had married a Mr. Seabrook and was the mother of a son and daughter, and Wilding, as Captain Swift was called in England, incidentally saves Mr. Seabrook's life by stopping a runaway horse. Mr. Wilding is by these means introduced into Mr. Seabrook's house where he is surrounded with the atmosphere of respectability and peace which he had so long coveted and where he falls in love with Stella Darbisher, Mr. Seabrook's niece. Complications, however, arise owing to his likeness to his father. Mrs. Seabrook recognises Wilding as her son and in this she is supported by her sister, Lady Stanton. This is sufficiently disconcerting, but further troubles arise owing to the arrival of Mr. Gardiner, a Queensland squatter, who, though he is unable to prove it, has no doubt that Wilding and Captain Swift are one and the same person, while finally Marshall, the butler, from a scar on Wilding's arm recognises Wilding as the boy who had been boarded with his family. At this juncture a detective in the service of the National Bank gets on to the track of Wilding who is betrayed by the butler, Marshall. Discovery seems certain, so Wilding gives up Stella and explains his antecedents to Mrs. Seabrook, who overwhelmed with remorse owns that she is his mother and places all the blame of his unhappy career on the fact of her desertion of him in his infancy, and finally Wilding blows out his brains and falls dead on the stage.

The following are the actors who filled the various parts in the play:—

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Mr. Wilding (An adventurer) ... ...Captain L. N. Malan.
Mr. Seabrook ... ...Mr. C. H. Lea.
Harry Seabrook (His son) ...Mr. E. C. Chesney.
Mr. Gardiner (A Queensland Squatter) ... ...Captain MacDowall.
Marshall (Mr. Seabrook's Butler) ... ...Captain Davis.
Ryan (A Queensland detective)... ... ...Mr. M. N. Crawford.
Bates (A footman) ... ...Mr. A. W. Martin.
Mrs. Seabrook ... ...Mrs. S. P. James.
Mabel Seabrook (Her daughter) ... ...Miss J. Ross Johnson.
Stella Darbisher (Mr. Seabrook's niece)... ...Miss Kirby.
Lady Stanton (Mrs. Seabrook's sister)... ...Mrs. Irvine.

The acting all round was of a very high order. The parts of Mrs. Seabrook and of Wilding suited Mrs. S. P. James and Captain Malan excellently, and the whole audience was touched during the scene when Mrs. James owned her parentage and lay the whole blame of Wilding's unhappy career on her wickedness and weakness in deserting him in his infancy. Mrs. James has a very sympathetic voice which was most effective. Captain Malan was a dashing Queenslander in the first two acts and a sad seeker after happiness and respectability in the second and third. Captain McDowall had a very important part in that of Mr. Gardiner who recognises but shields Captain Swift. Captain McDowall was particularly good in his lighter scenes when making love to Mabel and when asking for that young lady's hand from Mr. Seabrook. Mr. Lea, as the indulgent husband and doting father was very good, and in his scene with Gardiner was excellent. The young ingenues of the play, Mabel, taken by Miss J. Ross Johnson, and Stella taken by Miss Kirby, were most attractive, Miss Ross Johnson was very arch and vivacious, Miss Kirby quieter and more reserved, but both understood their parts perfectly and spoke their words effectively. Mr. Chesney was good as the hot-headed son, jealous of Wilding's success with Stella, and Mrs. Irvine made an excellent Lady Stanton by whose wordly advice the unfortunate undesired son was got rid of.

MYSTERIOUS GUNS.

Policemen Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A telegram, dated Tangail, 2nd June, states: Great sensation prevails here about the alleged loss of a double-barrelled gun from the Government Malkhana. The mystery is heightened by the discovery of a strange gun in a culvert within a hundred yards of the Divisional Officer's bungalow and the fact of a gun belonging to Surendra Bose, the Court Sub-Inspector, being found in the Malkhana. The Court Sub-Inspector and another policeman have, it is said, been suspended. An enquiry is in progress.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT.

Annual Exodus to Darjeeling Stopped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A correspondent of the "Statesman" writes:—

Sir Edward Baker has passed final definite orders regarding the annual move to Darjeeling of the Secretariat and heads of Departments of the Government of Bengal. He has ordered that all Government Departments should henceforth remain at Calcutta during the hot season. All heads of Departments and Members of the Board of Revenue also remain at Calcutta. Only one Secretary and one Under-Secretary of one of the Departments go to Darjeeling by rotation, each year.

COUNCIL BILLS.

In Good Demand.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The prospects of the wheat market have satisfied the demand for the Secretary of State's Bills which fetched this week a point better than last week, the rates obtained being 15 31-32d. for regular bills and 16 pence for Telegraphic Transfers. Another eighty lakhs is offered next week.

THE "Pioneer" hears from Peshawar that the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is proceeding to the Kurram Valley.

AT Wednesday's meeting the Calcutta Corporation decided to ask the Government of India to sanction the issue of Bills to the amount not exceeding ten lakhs.

A PAST MONSOON.

Famine in Bombay.

The following are extracts from the report on famine in Bombay during 1907-08:—

The monsoon of 1907 commenced in the middle of June on the Konkan coast, but did not penetrate inland till the middle of the next month, from which time there was continuous and generally excessive rain till the end of August when it abruptly stopped. This excessive rain and the subsequent prolonged break prevented the crops over a large area from coming to maturity. The late rains were in serious defect throughout the Presidency; Gujarat got practically none, while in the Deccan there were a few scanty showers and in the Karnatak the fall was moderate.

The extent of crop failure may be gathered from the fact that throughout Gujarat and the Deccan with the exception of the districts of Surat and Satara the kharif outturn was from one-third to half of the normal, while in the Karnatak it was about two-thirds. Except in tracts possessing irrigational facilities, the outturn of rabi crops was little more than one-third of the normal, and in certain areas the failure of the September rainfall prevented such crops being sown at all. Even in Sind the yield of both kharif and rabi crops varied from 30 to 60 per cent. of the normal.

The heavy rains of July and August raised the sub-soil water level, and every possible means of irrigation was employed to make up for the deficiency of the late rains, with the result that in the Presidency proper the area under irrigation rose by three per cent. over the normal and was about twenty-three per cent. above the area irrigated in the previous year.

Since 1899 there has occurred a succession of bad or indifferent seasons, and though the year 1906-07 was one of tolerably good harvests, the stocks of food-grains with the cultivators could not have been large at the commencement of the season of 1907-08. Any dificiency was, however, made good by imports facilitated by the railways. In Appendix A are given the prices of the staple food-grains, jowari (maize in the Panch Mahals) and bajri, at the head-quartors of the affected districts. It will be seen that compared with the normal, prices generally remained high with slight fluctuations. In some districts prices were even more than double the normal. Notwithstanding high prices, there was on the whole no marked increase of crime compared with the previous year, a result probably due to the large demand for labour and prevalence of high wages.

From the extent of crop failure it was at first apprehended that the grant of direct famine relief in all its forms would be necessary in several districts of Gujarat and the Deccan and in Bijapur, and the estimates submitted with Mr. Barrow's letter No. 11373, dated 21st November 1907, were framed on that assumption. But eventually famine had to be declared only in a part of the Panch Mahals. As regards other districts, gratuitous relief on a small scale to the decrepit and poor was given in West Khandesh, Poona and Bijapur, and some forest works had to be provided for the relief of hill-tribes in parts of West Khandesh. The necessity for giving further direct relief was obviated by the liberal grant of takavi advances, the suspension and remission of land revenue and in some places by works carried out by local or private agency. The large irrigation works in progress in several of the districts bordering on the Sahyadri Ghats provided permanent labour at remunerative rates for a large body of workers for whom it might otherwise have been necessary to make special arrangements.

The part of the Panch Mahals District specially affected consisted of the taluka of Dohad with the Jhalod Mahal, comprising an area of 606·6 square miles and a population of 91,000. This tract, which is hilly and inhabited mostly by Bhils, was hard hit in the great famine of 1899-1900. The terrible experience of that famine has, however, taught the people readily to accept Government relief when offered. Test works were started in the affected tract in December 1907, and it was found necessary to convert them into regular relief works in March 1908, when famine was declared.

The tank works were useful for the improvement of water-supply for domestic as well as irrigational purposes, and are said to have been greatly appreciated by the people. Other useful works, such as the construction of field embankments and wells and land improvement works, were carried out with the aid of takavi and free grants.

There was partial distress among the wild tribes inhabiting the Satpura forest ranges of the West Khandesh District, who, like the Bhils in the Panch Mahals, are primitive in their habits and for whom congenial labour had therefore to be provided near their homes. Small forest works managed on the system of village works, such as, wood-cutting, plantation, tracing of fire-lines and making of forest tracks, were accordingly started for these people, and though the works did not attract large numbers, they were useful in giving the relief needed and keeping the restless away from crime. A still more congenial form of occupation was provided by the grant of faeilities for the removal from forest areas of grass and dead wood without payment.

The sum advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act was mostly utilised for the construction and repair of wells and field embankments. These works gave congenial employment to a large number of people who would otherwise have been a burden to the State. In the affected talukas of the Panch Mahals the amount of takavi advanced for wells was supplemented by a free grant of Rs. 12,070, which was utilised in the construction of private wells, half the cost being borne by Government and half by the cultivator. With the aid of this grant 47 wells were undertaken, of which 5 had to be abandoned, 34 have completed and 8 are in course of completion. The wells thus made are expected to irrigate from 260 to 300 acres, and their construction provided employment for 1,300 persons daily for about 3 1-2 months. The work was done under the guidance of a special officer with a small establishment, the total cost of supervision amounting to Rs. 963. These works, while securing a permanent and most beneficial addition to the agriculturists' resources, provided a very useful object-lesson for the Bhil cultivators. Before their construction only three "pakka" wells were in existence in the taluka and mahal affected excluding a few in the two head-quarter towns. In addition of these pakka wells 1,131 new kacha wells were made in the same tract with the help of ordinary takavi. The advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act were mostly for the purchase of seed and cattle, and were of great benefit in enabling the resumption of agricultural operations on the commencement of the monsoon of 1908. Subsistence takavi to the extent of Rs. 49,227 was advanced to the poorer cultivators in the Panch Mahals. The Thakors of Limdi, Golana and Lilwa and the Naik of Katwara, in the same district, were represented to be in great stress on account of famine, and loans aggregating Rs. 11,300 were sanctioned for them.

Throughout the affected districts the heavy rain fall at the beginning of the season of 1907 created a hope that the sub-soil water level would be restored to its normal state. This hope was not realized in many parts on account of the failure of the later rains, and prompt measures for the improvement of the sources of supply were necessitated. The following allotments were sanctioned by Government for the digging of temporary wells and waterpits and deepening of existing wells and removing silt from tanks, etc.:—

West Khandesh	...	...	1,000
Nasik	...	...	10,000
Ahmednagar	...	...	11,000
Sholapur	...	...	35,000
		Total	57,000

There was no scarcity of fodder in any extensive tract of the Presidency. Inquiries instituted early in the season showed that special measure for the supply of grass from Government forests would not be necessary. Prices of fodder, however, remained high, and many of the poorer cultivators found it hard to maintain all their cattle and were naturally obliged to sell them. To assist them Government forests were thrown open to free grazing and permission was granted to cut grass from closed forests, and in the West Khandesh and Nasik Districts to utilise the leaves of the anjan ("Hardwickia binata.") Large amounts of takavi were advanced to cultivators for the purchase of grass, and in the Kaira District grass was bought from local merchants and distributed as takavi. In the Bijapur District the stock of grass left over from that imported in the season of 1905-06 was similarly disposed of and arrangements had to be made for getting more in order to meet the increased demand. Taught by the last great famine of 1899-1900 the Bhils of the Panch Mahals carefully preserved their maize stalks for fodder, and during October and November 1907 were busily engaged in cutting and stacking grass for their cattle, several forest reserves being thrown open to enable them to supplement the stock of grass available from non-forest tracts. Owing to these precautions no cattle died of starvation rinderpest, however, wrought considerable destruction. In order to replace the agricultural stock thus depleted, animals had to be imported from outside and distributed as takavi under the supervision of a Government officer specially appointed for the purpose. The number of cattle thus distributed was 4,846. Throughout the Presidency the demand for agricultural cattle was keen and the prices high.

The public health of the affected districts during the period under report, as judged by mortality statistics, was on the whole good and compares favourably with the corresponding period of the previous year and with the decennial mean of the normal years' 1887—1896. In Appendix C is given a statement comparing the total deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 from all causes and from all causes exclusive of plague with those of the previous year and the decennial mean of 1887-1896 in which there was no plague. The total number of deaths in the seven districts was 119,476 and was less by nearly 21,000 than the number during the same period of the previous year. Cholera was almost non-existent, and even diarrhœa and dysentery the usual concomitants of famine, accounted for a far smaller number of deaths than in the previous year.

In the year under report large numbers of people emigrated from the affected districts of the Deccan and Karnatak to those parts of the Berars and Hyderabad where crops were good and labour in much demand. The labour market of Bombay also attracted as usual a large number of workmen from the affected tracts. In some districts it was calculated that several villages temporarily lost fully 30 to 50 per cent. of their population and in a few cases entire villages were deserted. Thus in this scarcity, as in that of 1905-06, emigration was a powerful factor in relieving Government from the necessity of giving direct relief under the Famine Code on an extensive scale. Emigration had also the effect of preventing any reduction in the rates of wages. In some places they actually rose above normal owing to paucity of labourers. Even in the Panch Mahals emigration, if resorted to, would have saved the situation and rendered a declaration of famine unnecessary. But the Bhils, who were concerned, would not leave their homes though there was ample employment available for them within easy railway journey at the Shivrajpur and Bamankua manganese mines as well as in the more congenial work of forest cutting which was going on in the neighbouring Native State of Baria. The Collector of the Panch Mahals attributes this to the natural apathy and indolence of this class of people, but at the same time he reports that the argument always put forward by the Bhils for remaining at home is that their tribesmen over the border in Jambua, Alirajpur and other Native States, which surround Dohad and Jhalod on every side, are a constant danger, ever watching to pounce down and raid cattle and property. In the opinion of the Collector communal measures for protection would be effective against such raids, but such measures are at present difficult to arrange because the Bhils live in detached huts and homesteads scattered over the whole area of their villages.

The measures of relief adopted were on the whole timely, adequate and successful. Every effort was made to provide work wherever there was demand for it, and gratuitous relief was provided for those who really needed it. The liberal aid given in the shape of takavi and suspensions and remissions of land revenue was highly appreciated by the cultivating classes and to a great extent relieved Government of the necessity of employing the machinery of the Famine Code. Demand for labour in industrial centres with the attraction of high wages has continued to stimulate emigration, making people more and more self-dependent. Notwithstanding a succession of bad or indifferent seasons, there is no marked deterioration in the condition of cultivators.

The reply of the Government of India to the above report was as follows:—

"The Government of India agree with the Governor in Council that the measures adopted were timely and adequate and that the administration of relief was conducted on lines well suited to the situation. They have read with interest the account of the steps taken to encourage the construction of wells in the Panch Mahals, and they trust that the permanent wells made will prove successful. The crop failure which occurred was serious and extensive, and the Governor General in Council considers it very satisfactory that the people of the Presidency were able to meet it with comparatively small assistance from Government.

BANDRA LANDHOLDERS' MEMORIAL.

Reply from Government.

THE Bandra Landholders' Association recently memorialised the Bombay Government in regard to the enhanced assessment of building lands. The following reply has been received by the Secretary of the Association:—

With reference to your letter, dated 11th March 1909, forwarding a memorial from the residents and landholders of Bandra, in connection with the levy of enhanced assessment on building sites in Bandra, I am directed to communicate, for the information of the memorialists the following orders passed by the Governor in Council on the memorial.

2. With reference to the memorialists' first prayer, that a simple undertaking might be substituted for the security bond, required for the due payment of the enhanced assessment, in case the test-suit filed in the District Court of Thana by Bai Cooverbai against the Secretary of State is decided in favour of Government, I am to observe that Government see no reason to modify their previous decision in the matter.

3. As regards the apprehension expressed in paragraph 2 (b) of the memorial, that by giving the security bond the petitioner will lose the option offered to them of accepting the lease on the new terms which are more beneficial, I am to inform you that the option of paying the reduced rates on signing the necessary agreement will not be affected by their passing the security bond.

4. As to the request for non-assessment of village sites, I am to intimate that Government have abandoned the idea of levying assessment from non-agriculturists on land situated in the Gaonthans of Bandra and Danda.

5. As regards the prayer contained in paragraph 4 of the petition regarding the orders issued by the Special Officer, Salsette Building Sites, for the demolition of certain huts standing on the petitioners' lands for the occupation of Mhars, Parishs, etc., I am to state that the memorialists should await the decision of the Collector in the matter, and that if they are not satisfied with his orders they should appeal to the Commissioner before approaching Government.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF TANGAIL.

Alleged Misconduct.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

A correspondent, writing to the "Charudmihir" of Mymensingh says, that an enquiry is being held into the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate of Tangail, with reference to a certain deposition of a witness in a case before him, which he is alleged to have altered. The District Magistrate has stated that he is personally enquiring into the matter.

RAILWAY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Mr. D. Isacks officiates as Storekeeper, N.-W. Railway vice Mr. Maule-Cole on leave, Mr. F. V. Mahony, acting as Assistant Storekeeper.

Mr. R. Y. Collett White acts as District Traffic Superintendent.

Lt. Schmidlin, R. E., is posted as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

Mr. F. A. Hadow, Assistant Secretary, Railway Department, officiates as Manager of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railway system vice Mr. Rowland on furlough.

Mr. H. C. Hunter, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been permitted to retire.

"THE POET AND HIS SOUL."

MR. K. H. D. CECIL, author of "The Tragedy of Nero," has just published through Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co., a poem with the above title, which he says was written solely for himself "and is thus the sincerest and the fearless outcome of my inmost feelings." He deals with the important questions of science, atom, soul, God, life, death, eternal punishment, destiny, the divinity ascribed to Christ, who He was and His mission on earth. The Poet's first works have received in a manner which afforded him gratification and he now awaits the judgment of the critic and the public of his new work. We do not think he will be gratified. Mr. H. D. Cecil, it may be noted, is not of the family of Cecils of which the Marquess of Salisbury is head, nor of that of the Marquess of Exeter. He is Mr. Khershedji H. Dustoor of Bombay, for whom Mr. W. T. Stead wrote a letter of recommendation to his (Mr. Cecil's) countrymen. In that document Mr. Stead observed: "Some of his powers are very remarkable and if he would but learn to prune the extreme fertility of his genius and be content with turning out about one-tenth of his literary output, he would, I am sure, make his mark. No one, not Shakespeare himself, could pour out such volumes of verse as proceed from Mr. Cecil's pen and do justice to himself." We agree, and probably Mr. Cecil will construe a compliment, "I think, if he were taken care of" added Mr. Stead, "and not allowed to run to seed, he may confer great credit upon any community to which he may belong." But we fear he had forgotten the advice so subtly hidden in Mr. Stead's letter when he produced "The Poet and his Soul." We do not propose to criticise Mr. Cecil's poetry or his sentiment, but to give our readers a sample or two of it that they may judge for themselves and satisfy themselves as to what Mr. Stead meant in suggesting that he should be "taken care of."

SOUL.
Thus have I lifted up the veil to thee
Of our deep mysteries. What more wouldst thou?

POET.
Say, did the God whom now I know and feel
And see within myself, the only God,
Descend upon this world of wailing woe
In flesh and blood, in shape of mortal man,
To save and to redeem a long-lost world?

SOUL.
Vain talk! God doth not walk about like men,
Nor doth He make Himself e'er visible
To mortal sight. He lives in every place;
His dwells within the deathless soul of man,
And in the heart of nature.

POET.
But 't is said,
And 't is recorded in the holy book
We call the Bible, that God came on earth,
Or rather, that the Father chose a Son
Begotten of the Holy Ghost, and through
The Virgin Mary gave him to the world
To be the sole redeemer of mankind
And mediator betwixt God and man.
'T is also said that for the sins of man
This Jesus Christ—such was his human name—
Did suffer crucifiction on the cross,
That by his blood he might redeem the world,
The Father accepting the glad sacrifice.

SOUL.
O monstrous thought! to make the sacred name
Of God a by-word for all time to be!
A weak invention of ungrateful man,
To crown a man upon the throne divine,
And make him thus co-equal with the God
Who is high Lord supreme of heaven and earth,
Without an equal!

POET.
I believe it not,
And at the very thought my soul rebels.
Oh, what an outrage on the taintless name
Of God, to give the world to understand
That He demanded blood to save mankind—
That dear and loving God who lives in peace!

SOUL.
Now I will raise convincing arguments,
And prove there is no God but God in whole.
To say He chose a son to save the world
Is to insult His godlike might, and hold
That He was weak and powerless Himself
To bring back to Himself a long-lost world.
Now answer, is not God, who could create
And could destroy what He did once create,
Though He destroyeth nought, all absolute?

POET.
Beyond all doubt He is.

SOUL.
Then why should He
Select a mediator for mankind,
And make him like Himself?

POET.
Sure, He should not,
For He Himself could save a sinning world.

SOUL.
Now reason once again. If Christ was born
In contradiction to the laws He made,
Doth it not prove that He doth violate
What first He made inviolable?

POET.
It doth.

SOUL.
Again, if God doth break His law divine,
Doth He not thereby tempt the lesser man
To do the same?

POET.
Beyond all question so.

SOUL.
And then if man did violate a law
Because his Master taught him so to do,
God cannot punish him.

POET.
Sure He cannot.

SOUL.
And there would be perversion in the world,
And utter chaos too.

POET.
In sooth there would

SOUL.
So God would never change His own decree.
As sure as in the east the sun will rise,
And in the west will set, even so the laws
He made are as immutable and fixed,
God needs no miracles to save the world.

POET.
Then Christ is neither God nor mediator.

SOUL.
Nay, neither. There's no one to mediate
'Twixt God and man but man's own godlike soul.
I've proved to thee the soul, and also proved
It is a spark of God's immortal light,
And by that right God dwells in every man.
Now, if the God that dwells within thyself
Is not sufficient to redeem thy sins,
What other god can do the same for thee?
It is the soul alone that mediates.

POET.
I see the light I never saw before.
Awhile a shadowy cloud did hover by,
And dim my vision. Now I see the sun,
And see the God that dwells in every man.
But why is it recorded in the Book
Which is proclaimed to be the word of God,
That Christ was born divine, and of the Ghost?

SOUL.
Lies have been uttered by the tongue of man.
That was the vilest lie e'er uttered yet
Against the sweet and sacred soul of God,
That made a mortal man a part of Him.

POET.
Who forged a lie so vile and infamous?

SOUL.
Dark days there were of grossest ignorance,
When the untutored multitude believed
Each ready word that poured within their ears.
It was the wily prits of darkened days
Who called themselves the ministers of God,
By a blind world adored as holy saints,
Though in themselves foul devils incarnate;
These wily and thrice crafty priests concocted
The people to accept their human [illegible]
That they might thus [illegible] their selfish ends;
And in the name of Christ the chosen [illegible]
For so they did proclaim him to the world
They steeped their souls in heinous deeds [illegible]
They desecrated God's divinest shrine,
And on the altar placed a substitute,
In whose great name they shed such human blood
As made the deathless mouth of Hades gape.

POET.
Then Christ did ne'er assert himself as God?

SOUL.
Nay, never, never!

POET. Then tell me, who was Christ?

SOUL.
He was an honest, good and righteous man.
Unto his inward soul he turned, and saw
God face to face, Monarch of heaven and earth;
And from that day he vowed to consecrate
His life and being to such purposes
As would befit his service unto God.
Apart from all the turmoils of the world,
Its petty meannesses, its trivial things,
He sought divorse; and heeding nought of earth,
Like a star wandering in its lonely sphere,
He wrapt his spirit in ethereal dreams,—
Dreams that conveyed him to the gates of heaven,
And woke him in the living sight of God.
There face to face he saw his God, and then,
His soul fulfilled and blest with consciousness,
He walked forth in the godless world of man,
To give the God to it. He spoke no lies,
He claimed no special rights, no birth divine;
For well he knew within his own true soul
That he was born like men a mortal man,
In strict accordance with God's ordinance.
Nay, he knew that before him there had been
Great speakers of the truth, God's advocates,
Who rose obedient to the call divine,
And, burying the self, as if themselves
Had never been, wove round their selfish lives
The highest and the holiest purposes,
As best would please the Master whom they served.
And prime amongst these glorious servants was
The Bactrian Sage, the magus Zoroaster,
Who brought into a many-godded land
One God, the only everlasting Soul,
Whence light was born, and the immortal stars.
To him, to this inspired earth-child there came
Strange visions in his pure-souled infancy,
That wove around and clothed his after life.
Standing aloft upon a mountain-peak,
His free prophetic spirit saw the light,
And he beheld the unbeholden God;
Then prophet-like he came back in the world
With one eternal cry upon his lips,
'Good thoughts, good words, good deeds, and over all
'One God, the only God of life and love.'
This was the very God Christ found and knew.
This was, this is, and this shall be the God
Who rules both heaven and earth for endless time.
There is no God beside.

POET.
Nay, none but this.
O that the world could see as I see now!
O that the blinded eyes would open yet,
And, gazing through the veil of ignorance
Behold the gleams of knowledge that exist!
For then the so-called Christians would embrace
Christ's faith, the true and living faith of God
Which he established in Jerusalem.
Then would the followers of Christ see clear
What he did never to himself ascribe,
And take example from the life he lived.

SOUL.
Yet time will come when they shall see the God,
The only God that dwells within their souls,
And Christ shall be remembered as a man
Who praised and glorified the Name divine,
And made himself immortal on the earth.
In bygone days, when priests were mighty men,
Lies found an easy road to human hearts,
That were beguiled of truth and led astray.
The simple faith of Christ thus overthrown,
By foolish lies supplanted, hath become
A by-word, with its God impossible
Whom neither faith nor reason can accept.
What wonder that Christianity should shake
Divine belief, and make it sceptical?
Doth it not ache the heart of Christ to see
His godly teaching marred by godless lies?
Doth he not weep that he is made a name
Of vast confusion and chaotic doubts?
Lies for support are built on kindred lies;
But they can never thrive or flourish long,
For truth at last must cross the gulf they make,
And, conquering, rear its white and taintless flag
Above its tower, supreme and paramount.
So these false priests of old, who called themselves
Christ's followers, and heaped up lies on lies,
Are by their own words in the end betrayed;
For in the scroll they call the word of God,
By the self-contradiction of their tongues
They coil themselves in a bewildering maze
Of falsehood, and benighted lose their way,
Here self-condemned they stand, Christ innocent.
Wipe out this course of lies, and let the words,
The living and the burning words of Christ,
Survive, and God and he shall both rejoice!

POET.
I never could believe that Christ would lie,
And oft have I been moved to wonderment
That he, the good and godlike Jesus Christ
Whose honest spirit loved and worshipped truth,
Could claim, which were not true, divinity,
Oft have I wondered thus, but now I see
That in his mouth they put false words that ne'er
Were uttered. God forgive them: as Christ would
Were he again on earth; for to the last
He was the gentle and the tender dove,
And even in the worst deep pangs of death
His soul asked mercy for his murderers—
'Forgive them, Father, they know not what they do.'
Ah, woe on them, they know not what they did!
They took the purest lily and cut it down!
His birth he owned. 'I am the son of man,'
Was ever on his lips; and even when
Upon the fatal cross his limbs were stretched,
They mocked, 'Now prove thou art the Son of God!'
He turned to them and answered, 'Ye say so.'

SOUL.
Because he knew he was the son of man,
And was the son of God as all men are,
His own betrayed him to the Roman hands,
Jealous of all the good he spoke and wrought;
And when remorse seized on their guilty souls,
They deified the man they crucified,
So he who walked the earth like God's good man,
Of woman born, became through lying tongues
The son of God, born of the Holy Ghost.
If Christ was sent to save the sinning souls,
What of the souls that knew not Christ, but lived
And left the mortal world before he came?
Will they be saved, or are they lost for ever?

Here we take leave of Mr. Cecil and commend him to the tender mercies of priests and prelates, who may also agree with Mr. Stead that he might profitably have restricted his output.

BEER.

Berlin white beer, one of a group of interesting beverages grouped together by Mr. Lloyd-George for customs purposes, is remarkable more than anything else for its extraordinary frothiness. In Germany it is served in huge glasses of the shape of a champagne glass, but about ten times the size. In fact, the rim of a Berliner Bier glass will eclipse any ordinary face. The beer, which has a deep snowlike froth when poured out, has a peculiar tartness, not exactly acid like lemonade, but more the acid of the tomato. White beer is most popular in summer time, though it is drunk, of course, all the year round. Of the various types of German black beer, another beverage in the same Budget class, quite the most common is Kulmbacher. It is the colour of our stout and of nearly the same density; though one of the strongest of German beers, Kulmbacher is not so "heady" as ordinary English beer and not nearly so strong as our stout. It is sold at about a halfpenny more a glass than the ordinary light and dark German beers.

Spruce beer is a black beer; perhaps both expressions in a Budget resolution are meant to cover the same beverage. It is made by fermenting treacle or sugar with a decoction of the green tops of the black spruce tree, which are coated with a resinous exudation. The term "black beer" is often restricted to a similar beer made from the buds of the Norway spruce. "Mum," the fourth beverage of the class, is or was, a quite separate type of beer, brewed from malted wheat, and sometimes oats, instead of barley. Scott spoke of it as a mere Budget survival a hundred years ago in the "Antiquary." "A sort of beverage called mum, a species of fat ale, brewed from wheat and bitter herbs, of which the present generation only know the name by its occurrence in revenue Acts of Parliament, coupled with cider, perry, and other excriseable commodities."

CONSIDERABLE extension of the civil jurisdiction of Village Panchayats is, it is understood, in contemplation in the Punjab.

VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Resolutions Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE, 3.

At yesterday's session of the Fifth Vizagapatam District Conference, held at Parvatipur, Mr. Raghava Rao presiding, a resolution was passed thanking Lord Morley, and Lord Minto's Governments for the reforms and the appointment of Mr. Sinha as a Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

The second resolution thanked the Government for the construction of the Vizagapatam Parvatipura section of the Vizianagram-Raipur Railway and prayed for the completion of the line up to Raipur without further delay. It also asked for railway extension to Salur and Bimlipatam.

The third resolution urged the speedy commencement of work on the Vizagapatam harbour.

The fourth resolution expressed regret that the full benefit of raising the income tax taxable minimum has not been derived by the people, owing to defective administration and prayed for the association of two or more non-officials with the Assessing Officer, in fixing taxable income.

The fifth resolution urged Government to give effect to the circular on free primary education without delay, to open more girls' schools in the district, to raise the number of secondary schools in several important centres to First Grade, Secondary schools.

The sixth resolution asked for the opening of telegraph offices at Chodavaram and other places.

The seventh resolution, praying for extended irrigational facilities, was moved by Mr. Appadu Pantulu, Dewan of Kurupam.

FRONTIER TROUBLE.

Six Raiders Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The following Press Communique was today issued:—

The village of Talkhankote between Mir Ali Khel and Moghal Kote in Zhob was raided on the evening of 31st May and three hundred head of cattle were looted. A party of Waziristan Militia from Toikhulla who started in pursuit, came up with the raiders on 1st June. Six of the gang were killed and three severely wounded. The Militia recovered some arms and cattle without any casualties on their side.

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA.

Provincial Conference Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 3.

The Executive Committee of the Punjab Hindu Sabha has decided to hold a Provincial Hindu Conference during the Dussera holidays, next October. It also proposes to start Hindu Sabhas in the other Provinces, somewhat on the line of the All-India Moslem League.

CHOLERA IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 3.

The cholera epidemic in Lucknow shows no signs of abatement. During the past three weeks 153 deaths occurred, of which 112 took place last week.

RAILWAY DRIVER'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA. JUNE 3.

At the Railway quarters at Asansol yesterday morning William Newman, a driver, was found dead in the bathroom. The "post mortem" showed death was due to rupture of the spinal cord.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, June 4.

Duties for the ensuing week.—Bombay Garrison:—Fort Field Officer Lieut. A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas, next for duty Lieut. A. D. Connor, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer Captain A. H. Moberly, R.G.A. next for duty Captain G. A. Hassells-Yates, R.G.A.

Major E. Winter, R.A.M.C., having returned to duty on the 1st June, his unexpired portion of leave, viz., five days, has been cancelled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Lieutenant G. D. Pennington, 14th Sikhs, died at Quetta yesterday from a rifle shot self-inflicted.

Lieutenant W.E. Brierely, I. M. S., has been appointed Specialist in Advanced Operative Surgery, Meerut Division.

CULCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 3.

Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 4d. Government Paper at 94·4.

Shares.—Coal.—Borrea Ord. is at 13 3-4; Kosounda at 38 3-4; Nyadee at 38 7-8; New Birbhum at 48 1-2; Raneegunge 18 X. D. and Sendra at 12 1-4.

Jute.—Delta, Ord. is at 95; Kamarhatty, Ord. is at 94.

Tea.—Central Cachar is at 63.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 3.

Freight.—Business has been very brisk during the past week and considerable quantities have been booked in liners. Demand has been pretty general for both the United Kingdom and Continent. A strong demand for prompt shipment to Hull has brought out buyers at 14s. 6d. rising later to 14s. 8d., but on owners' putting up their rates to 15s. the demand for ready freight ceased and at the close of this week prompt shipment is offering at 15s. with no buyers. There is little or no demand at present for shipment beyond June and offers of 14s. 6d. for July-August and September, failed to attract shippers. The market closes firm for ready and June shipment with little enquiry for forward freights.

Wheat is now arriving freely from the interior and enhanced rates have been paid for June positions.

No charters are reported during the week.

NOTES ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Peking dispatches state that H. E. Yang Shih-hsiang, Viceroy at Tientsin, recently conferred with the members of the Waiwupu on Tientsin affairs, when one of them proposed that an endeavour should be made to redeem the Tientsin settlements and convert them into a Chinese port, in which Chinese police control should be exercised. The Viceroy agreed that it would be a gain to Chinese sovereign rights, but expressed doubts of the Waiwupu's being able to succeed in its attempt.

The Prince Regent is keenly desirous of holding meetings-in-Council and intends to make it a rule that important meetings with the Grand Council should be held in the Yang Hsin Throne Hall, while less important meetings with the President and Vice-Presidents of the Ministries or Lieutenant Generals of the Banners may take place in the Wen Hua Throne Hall. His Highness is also anxious to improve the relations between Manchus and Chinese. To attain this object, intermarriage between the twe is an important factor; this would necessitate Chinese and anchu women adopting a similar style of dress, instead of having different styles in their head dresses and costumes. The Regent has, therefore, ordered the Commission of Banner Reforms to consider and report on the matter.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR PEKING.

Recently, says a Chinese report, the British Minister in Peking approached the Waiwupu with a proposal to found a Medical College in Peking, the purpose of which would be to spread medical knowledge in China for the conquest of human pain and disease. He agreed that the institution, when formed, should be under the Chinese Educational authorities and the offer was accepted by the Waiwupu. It is stated that the British Government has provided 50,000dols. for the endowment of the College and has also directed the Minister at Peking to address the Waiwupu formally on the subject.

THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

With reference to the recent impeachment by the Governor in Soochow of the Shanghai Taotai, it has been reported in our columns that the Peking Government has ordered Viceroy Tuan Fang at Nanking to endeavour to bring about a reconciliation. It was believed that unless this was done, either one or the other of the high dignitaries involved in the disagreement would have to abandon his post. The Governor had already received a slight rebuff from Peking when his recommendation of the Taotai's dismissal was not forthwith adopted in the usual manner and the case was ordered to be investigated.

He has, therefore, prepared for emergencies by a recent telegram he addressed to a Grand Councillor, in which he pleaded illness and expressed a fear that he might have to resign his post. Failing an amicable settlement between the two, a compromise may be resorted to, as is often done in Chinese official spheres, by the transfer of the Governor or possibly of the Taotai.

PROJECTED CHINESE BANKING ASSOCIATION.

It is reported that Messrs. Chou Hsun-ch'ing and Shen May-yuen of the Hsin Ch'eng Bang invite the representatives of ten local Chinese Bank and Government Banks to a meeting the other evening to consider a proposal to form an Association of Chinese Banks in Shanghai. Mr. Shen, in moving the adoption of scheme, dwelt on the benefit and necessity of the Association, the object of which is mutual assistance and uniformity of action. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Lee Yun-shu of the Communication Bank, and he emphasized the importance of mutual assistance. Mr. Chou Chintsen of the Ningpo Bank suggested that copies of the proposed regulations should be circulated for perusual and comment, so that a unanimous decision could become to at another meeting. Mr. Yu Ya-ching of the same Bank further suggested that the general rules of foreign banks should be considered in combination with Chinese banking practices, with a view to evolving the most satisfactory regulations. It was then decided that copies of the regulations should be distributed for consideration among those present and another meeting be held later on jointly to decide on and pass the regulations.

NAVY EXPENSES.

Among the numerous plans submitted and discussed for the re-organization of the Imperial navy, which is occupying the most earnest attention of the Chinese Government, it is said that a somewhat novel suggestion has been made which is, at least, well-intentioned, if nothing else may be said in its favour. By this suggestion the raising of funds by increase of duties, or taxes, is deprecated, for the reason that it would be a burden on the people. It is suggested that a rich mine in the Empire should be selected and its development undertaken by the Ways and Means Department of the Navy and that all profits realized therefrom should be devoted to the expenses of the Navy.—"N. C. Herald."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. A. H. Gordon to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind on transfer, pending the departure on leave of Mr. R. L. McCulloch.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police, to be Second Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The following officiating promotions and Seversions of officers of the Imperial Customs Service are notified:—Mr. A. E. Boyd to be Assistant Collector Class II, officiating 3rd May; Mr. W. Nind, to be Assistant Collector, Class IV, officiating, 3rd May; Mr. A. E. Boyd, to be Assistant Collector, Class III, substantive pro tem, 20th May; Mr. W. W. Nind, to be Assistant Collector, Class V, substantive, 20th May.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara, is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on 3rd June or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring during the combined period of absence up to seventeen months.

Mr. W. E. Copleston to hold charge of the office of Divisonal Forest Officer, N. D. Kanara, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. R. S. Pearson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bombay Presidency, to be Imperial Forest Economist, with effect from the 6th May.

The Reverend H. L. Arnould to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, on being relieved of the Chaplaincy of the Camp, Aden.

Mr. J. N. Fraser, M. A. (Oxon.), Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, is granted furlough up to 30th September, 1910, from 25th June, or the date on which he avails himself of it, in combination with the winter vacantion of 1910.

Mr. J. A. Hypher to be substantive pro tem. Assistant Secretary to Government in the General (including Plague), Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments, vice Mr. A. R. King, retired.

Second Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Allan Richardson to be Second-Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy, dated 1st April.

His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the 1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Captain (Honorary Major) John Charles Dodgson Raper.

Major J. L. Marjoribanks, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., has been granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as was due to him on that date in combination with furlough on medical certificate for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year.

Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie is placed on Special Duty in connection with the Indus Left Bank Canal Project and should receive charge from Mr. T. B. Robertson.

Mr. C. M. Lane is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals District, vice Mr. Gebbie or until further orders.

Mr. D. R. Sawhney is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ghar Canals District, vice Mr. Lane, or until further orders.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr. C. C. Ingis, B.A.I, (Dublin), has been extended by six weeks.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOT BALL AT WELLINGTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, JUNE 3.

The Finals of the Football Tournamentf or the Depot League Cup, for which every regimental team sent their representatives, took place this morning at Wellington in dull weather. The competing teams were the Cheshire Regiment from Secunderabad and the Sherwood Foresters of Bangalore. A fast and exciting game was witnessed. In the first half neither side scored any goal. Towards the end Lance-Corporal McKay of the Cheshire Regiment put in a goal. The match ended in favor of the Cheshires by one goal to nil. The winners received the Cup and each of the players a medal.

The annual Boxing Tournament at Wellington comes off on the 11th and 12th instant.

RANIKHET WEEK AT NAINI TAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 3.

In the Tennis Tournament at Naini Tal the Men's Doubles was won by Naini Tal by three sets to love.

The Hockey match was won by Naini Tal by five goals to love.

Naini Tal also won the cricket match by seven wickets. Mr. Riley played a splendid game for Ranikhet, increasing his overnight score of 59 to 92.

In the Polo semi-finals the Leopards of Naini Tal won by 6 goals to the Rifle Brigade's 4. The West Meath Exiles of Naini Tal won by 11 goals to the Chaubattias' 6 goals.

MOTORING ACROSS ARABIA.

How the Arabs Received the Car.

A RAPID JOURNEY.

The first motor-car trip across Arabia was accomplished last November by Mr. David Forbes, who starting from Alexandretta on the 14th November drove to Baghdad in nine days, of which only 60 hours were spent in actual travelling, as one day had to be devoted to business in Aleppo and two days were lost in the construction of an improvised ferry at Anah, where the Euphrates was crossed. The rate of progress compares very favourably with that of the ordinary traveller, who drives from Alexandretta to Aleppo in three days, and from the latter town rides with the caravan to Baghdad in 21 days with luck, making a journey of 24 days in all.

Faster than the caravan he cannot go with any reasonable hope of completing the journey alive. The Arab tribes however, appear to be interested in the progress of science, for this was the second occasion within one month on which they had permitted unescorted and unarmed foreigners to pas scathless through their midst. Only the week before a young officer of the British Royal Artillery followed more or less the same route on a bicycle, covering the portion between Aleppo and Baghdad in the astonishingly short space of seven days. His haste, however, is explainable in that on more than one occasion he had to ride for his life.

"Mr. Forbes's party," says a "Times" correspondent, whose account of the journey we are giving "consisted of himself, his English driver, an Assyrian mechanic, a Baghdadi cook, and an Arab guide—total five. The car was a new 40-h.p. Argyll, fitted with Dunlop pneumatic tyres, and carrying in addition to her passengers, an allowance of bedding for each, 50 gallons of petrol in specially built thanks, 'spares' for practically everything imaginable, picks, shovels, sledge-hammers, and tinned foods, so that the load was no light one. Before starting reserve supplies of petrol were established at Deir and at Anah, and to the former place spare wheels with solid tyres were also sent. The latter, however, as things turned out, were not required. In all 136 gallons of petrol were used. In her trials in Scotland the car burnt one gallon in every 12 miles, at which rate the journey would amount to 1,632 miles; even if we halve this the feat remains a great one. The party possessed no maps—none worth possessing exists—and were entirely at the mercy of the Arab guide whose previous knowledge of the capacities of wheeled vehicles of any type was nil.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

"Mr. Forbes tells me that the principal obstacles "en route" were the 'wadis' or small ravines, met with in the most unexpected places; the irrigation channels along the banks of the Euphrates, occasional spells of soft sand, the roads and, of course, the Euphrates itself. To any one who has travelled in Turkey the inclusion of the roads in this list will cause no surprise. Once well away from the valley of the river and the road, the going, as a rule, was splendid, and the baked crust of the actual desert itself can only be compared to the Brooklands racing track. The river was crossed by forming a raft of two of the local box-shaped boats known as "shaktoors," and by running the car on to it from an earthen ramp —not an easy engineering feat for amateurs, and complicated by the fact that half-way across the river —here about 250 yards wide—one of the "shaktoors" in considerately began to sink.

"From Anah, where the Euphrates was crossed, the valley was left and a bee-line taken straight across the desert to Baghdad. It would probably have been better to have steered a straighter course through the desert between Aleppo and Anah, or even to have made the original plunge from Damascus instead of attempting to follow, more or less, the ordinary Euphrates valley trade route. In desert countries the selection of a route for ordinary traffic depends almost entirely upon the water supply, and it is only natural that a river line is followed whenever possible, rather than the alternative, a series of wells, on which one can never rely. For a motorcar however, the choice is less restricted, for the car itself does not require water, nor is sitting in it such thirsty work as driving camels—or even riding them, when they trot. The camel, it is true, has a world-wide reputation for being able to subsist for many days without a drink and in Somaliland they sometimes really do. But in Arabia the breed appears to have deteriorated for here they will thirst perhaps for three days, after which they die, protesting—as they do in Hindustan.

ATTITUDE OF THE ARABS.

"To the Arabs the spectacle was unique. Of the comments of the Beduin unfortunately no record remains—the car was always out of range before they had time to recover from their surprise. In the very rare villages where halts were made for the night the usual greeting was, "Mash-alla! Sheemen de fer!"—'Good God! The (Baghdad) Railway!' All were invariably friendly, and in their childish delight ready to render every possible assistance to the crew. Their intense curiosity, however, or desire, perhaps, to convince both themselves and their frinds that the car was a reality and not a dream, led to petty thefts of anything detachable, such as nuts or screws—a point which future motorists in Arabia would be wise to bear in mind.

"Local Government authorities are much impressed," adds the "Times" correspondent, "with Mr. Forbes's journey, and a scheme is already being mooted for a motor postal service between Baghdad and Damascus or Aleppo. Under existing conditions the posts are distinctly erratic, and quite a large proportion fail to get through at all—news arrived, for instance, only two days ago that the last to leave Baghdad had been looted on the way. It would, at any rate, be interesting to see how long the defensive value of surprise endured, and what system the Beduin would adopt for laying motor traps."

THE Army Council has approved of the adoption of the Sirhind entrenching tool for the Army at Home and abroad. The Sirhind entrenching apparatus includes a spade, pick and shaft, which pack closely together and can be carried conveniently. The apparatus was subjected to the most exhaustive tests before it was finally sanctioned. Several other patterns of combined entrenching tools were tried and some of these were found to have several good points, but the Sirhind was held to be the best all-round equipment.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

THE "GUJARATI."—Mr. Lees-Smith has, we are glad, not forgotten India and Indian students. He is anxious that Indian parents should know the arrangements that have been made for the benefit of young Indians going to England for the study of political institutions and economics. It will be seen from his letter that arrangements will be made to enable Indian students to come into living contact with British institutions by means of lecture and tours, and to introduce them to representative Englishmen of all classes during the vacations. The study of Indian sociology, including the social, political and economic conditions of India, will be duly attended to, and the applicability of lessons derived from British institutions discussed in the course of lectures on English and Indian sociology. The lecturers will not ibe Englishmen only but will include Indians also. It is satisfactory to note the proposals to elect one or two of the foremost Indians on the Board of Governors of the London School of Economics and Political Science. We hope the selections will be such as to meet with the approval of the Indian public or inspire public confidence. The students will not be left to shift for themselves as regards their residence. They will have to live in English families selected by the London School of Economics and Political Science. Those who have scruples regarding food, etc., will have to place themselves in immediate communication with Mr. Lees-Smith.

THE DAWNING LIGHT.

The "Indian Spectator":—Lord Morley had the insight to discover the inexpediency of recognising the "superior claims" of one community as against those of others, and Mr. Balfour also thought that it would be remarkable if such superiority were recognised in any scheme for representative government. However, they did not wish to embarrass the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State has simply been reading the Viceroy's telegrams in reply to all questions asked, without conveying his personal approval of the pledges. In the last telegram read out in the House of Lords His Excellency says: "Our intention was that Mahomedans should have, by means of separate electorates, a number of seats closely approaching that to which their numerical proportion would entitle them, and that over and above this they would obtain some seats in mixed electorates, such as District Boards and Municipalities, Universities, Presidency Corporations, and as landholders." Even in carrying out a scheme like this the Viceroy adds: "Of course, the same ratio cannot be applied in all provinces, and allowance must be made for the status, character, and educational attainments of the Mahomedan population in each case." His Excellency further argues that no Mahomedan can claim, or has claimed, a concession that wherever elections are found possible, they should be conducted on the basis of separate representation of the Mahomedan community; for, as His Excellency explains, "if interpreted literally, that would involve having separate Mahomedan electorates within the various electorates proposed, such as Presidency Corporation, District Boards, Municipalities, Universities, landholders, and the commercial community. This is manifestly impracticable." The Viceroy gave his so-called pledge apparently before consulting the Local Governments, and he sees now all the bearings of the reply given by him to the deputation.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.

The "Rast Goftar":—In order to keep in touch with students and educated opinion in India it is proposed to elect one or two of the foremost Indians on the Board of the Governors of the London School of Economics and Political Science. We may suggest one very appropriate name in this connection of an Indian gentleman,—Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, whose kindly offices in the interest of students from this country have already been reconized by his appointment on the Board of Advisory Committee for Indian students lately instituted, with which the Bureau for the supply of information will co-operate. As a domiciled resident of England and by dint of his sober views on politics, Sir Mancherji would prove immensely useful in guiding any scheme that is undertaken in the interest and benefit of Indian students. The importance of attaching to the School's directorate a few Indians owning something like an experience of the needs and habits of students from this country cannot be over-rated, and no better name suggests itself to us than the one we have herein proposed. Years before Government in England seriously applied itself to the student-question, Sir Mancherji quietly did what the Bureau is now meant to accomplish in its official capacity—guiding new comers on their arrivals, answering friendly inquiries from expectant parents, and helping students in their difficulties.

ADVENT OF THE TAXI.

The "Parsi":—The taxicab is shortly to make its appearance in the streets of Bombay, and we shall await with interest the result of its introduction. At present there is room for much improvement in the service of public conveyances though we are distinctly better of in this respect than we were in the days of that vehicle, so well-named the "buggy" and the anti-deluvian "palki." When they were superseded by the victoria the change was hailed with a general welcome. Later on came the the horse tramcar which has been abandoned, so to speak, quite recently in favour of electric traction and now we are to have the motor-taxi. In all conscience the roads of Bombay are bad enough now; what will they be after the taxi-cabs have added their contributions to the wear and tear of them? Another point of importance will be the licensing of the drivers. It is hardly to be expected that the Company will be able to indent on England or France for their "chauffeurs," for the expense would be too great, so the possibility is that we shall be getting low paid talent such as is already so much in evidence here at present. In the case of a tram-driver the display of his little eccentricies is limited to a large extent by having his car in a way under the control of two metal lines, which materially curbs any tendency he may have to run "amuck." On the contrary, the "chauffeur" of the taxi will have quite a free course and may indulge his sporting proclivites to their utmost bent. He will have to be most severely examined before being granted a license. If issued as the ordinary "ticca" licenses would appear to be, there is much trouble ahead.

The "Rast Goftar":—The introduction of motor taxi-cabs will be hailed with satisfaction by the average Bombay citizen for the prospects they hold out of expeditious conveyance through the streets. In order to ensure the scheme the success which it deserves, the hands of the Company should not be tied down by a hard and fast rule placing the maximum at a figure which will defy competition with the tica gharries. We think, therefore, that a maximum might be fixed but with permission to the Company to change the scale within that limit if it fails to be popular at its highest figure. The automobiles will no doubt make a rearing trade at the outset, but it remains to be seen if they would sustain the same amount of interest in the public when they have ceased to be nine days' wonder. If the French Company to whose enterprise Bombay is indebted for this new venture works with an eye to popularity, it will not only find itself an institution but has come to stay, but will be able to oust the ungainly victorias from the town, and add considerably to the number of cars which it contemplates putting on the streets for a first venture. The automobile would measure its own distance, and thus dispense with the botheration to the Company of formulating complex tables of tariff, and to the public of deciphering the abracadabra which the victoria cabby places in their hands on occasions of disputes over his fare. They would thus remove one aggravating cause of complaint which makes the Bombay jehu an intolerable person, whose discourteous habits are a household word with the natives.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 1, was 630, giving a death-rate of 33·50 per annum per thousand as against 39·39, the corresponding period of last year, and 47·53, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 52 died from fevers; 125, plague; 15, small-pox; 1, measles; 3, cholera; 2, leprosy; 36, phthisis; 35, diseases of the nervous system; 152, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 27, still-born; 81, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 27; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 290; Hindu low caste, 71; Musalman, 146; Parsee, 33; Jew, 4; Native Christian 23; Eurasian, 1; European, 5. The total number of births was 333 as against 320, the corresponding period of last year, and 346, the average over the past five years.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

The advance of the Monsoon which was reported yesterday, has been maintained and the rainfall extended somewhat further North in the West of the Peninsula. The advance does not appear, however, to be vigorous. Trivandrum and Calicut had three inches of rain; Cochin, four; Bijapur and Sholapur, two; Cuddapah, one and a half; Ratnagiri, Poona and Gulbarga, one. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, while light local rain has fallen in North-east India, the Central Provinces and the extreme North.

Temperature has decreased still further in the Punjab. Sialkot and Rawalpindi report a maximum of more than 15° below normal. In parts of Bengal and the United Provinces also, the temperature is low, with the exception of North-west and Central India. Skies are moderately to heavily overcast.

Forecast.—Rain is probable to continue in Burma North-east India and the Peninsula, but in the latter the area of heavy rainfall is likely to occur chiefly on the West Coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Delhi but clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is normal in the east Punjab but low over the rest of the division, the deficiency at Rawalpindi amounting to 15°; night temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad but clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is now low, the deficiency at Cawnpore and Allahabad being 16° and 17° respectively; the minimum is also low in the south-eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi but clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect in Sind; night temperature has risen and is now higher than usual in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 0·33 inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear in Gujarat but are generally lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen in the southern half of the division. Akola has had 0·33 inch and Nagpur 0·15 inch. Skies are now only lightly clouded in the northern districts but continue moderately cloudy elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri records 0·96 inch of rain during a dust-storm and Karwar 0·23 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has increased slightly but is still normal. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan, the largest amounts being 2·07 inches at Sholapur, 1·60 inches at Bijapur and 1·08 inches at Poona. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is approximately normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast to the south of Ratnagiri, the falls at Calicut and Cochin being more than 3 inches. Widespread and at some stations heavy rain has fallen in the Deccan and north Madras. Some showers have been reported from the Central Provinces and West Central India.

The winds on the Malabar Coast are assuming cyclonic directions and the disturbed conditions of weather in the south-east Arabian Sea are probably developing into a cyclonic storm. The unsettled conditions in the Peninsula continue and skies remain heavily clouded.

Nearly general rain is probable in Malabar, and local rain in the Deccan and in the Konkan. A few showers may occur in the Central Provinces.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (2nd)	88·1	78·1	...	...
Jask	98·8	79·8	...	...
Muskat (2nd)	98·3	84·6	...	...
Multan	101·8	83·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	87·9	68·9	...	...
Lahore	102·4	79·2	...	0·02
Sirsa	107·8	82·6	...	...
Ambala	107·0	83·5	...	0·04
Delhi	104·7	87·2	...	...
Agra	105·2	85·5	...	...
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	103·5	86·5	...	...
Cawnpore	99·7	79·0	...	...
Allahabad	96·6	76·0	0·02	0·43
Jacobabad	106·6	84·3	...	...
Karachi	91·0	82·0	...	...
Ajmer	103·4	87·7	...	...
Jaipur	103·2	88·6	...	...
Kotah	109·5	94·1	...	...
Bhuj	102·1	78·0	...	...
Dwarka	86·7	80·3	...	...
Veraval	104·4	78·7	...	...
Rajkot	102·6	83·5	...	...
Gondnagar Farm	99·6	83·1	...	...
Surat	106·1	83·7	...	...
Ahmedabad	107·2	83·9	...	...
Deesa	101·0	84·8	...	...
Neemuch	104·1	76·1	0·30	0·30
Indore	104·5	83·3	...	0·05
Sangor	100·6	78·0	...	0·09
Hoshangabad	108·1	84·4	...	0·03
Khandwa	104·7	80·1	...	0·05
Akola	106·2	76·6

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 2ND JUNE, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 3RD JUNE, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 7/16 E x		3/16
2½ do. Rentes	98	un chgd	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 15/16		13/16
3½ do. Govt Securities...	62 7/8	un chgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16		1/16
do. in New York ...	52 7/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·17 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·48	un chgd	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 7/8	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Sin ce 1st	
do Short London Bills			April.
3 months' sight.	1 5/8	1/8	
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills ...	2 3/4	1/4	
Highest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	un chgd	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 3/8	1/4	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32+1-32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.

London, June 2.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 80,00,000,
Rs. 17,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta,
Rs. 26,00,000 were allotted to Bombay.
Rs. 13,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 56,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 34 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) Received 34 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·90.
*Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ..... Rs. 1,91,70,000
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 80,00,000
* The total sold during the week includes special allotment of Transfers on Bombay Rs. 4,00,000 at 1 s. 4d. which should have been reported during the week.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... Large demand.
Futures ... ... Quiet but Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester — ... ... Quiet.
Total Sales 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300
Imports 31,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·93—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 5-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·66 —07	5·73 —06	5·71 —06	5·69 —06	5·68 —05

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·67 —05	5·66 —06	5·66 —06	5·67

NEW YORK :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 5,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 15,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000 ,,
Do to Continent ... ...
Spot Cotton—11·35+10
Futures—Month of July 10·25+21 } Advanced on favorable cables and on bullish private crop reports.
Do. Oct. 10·83+09
New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 7-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July ... 11·17+28
Do. do. Oct. ... 10·83+12
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—11 1-8—June-July—London—Buyers.
Tone of Wheat,—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 47 1-4 June-July—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 46 1-2 June-July—H. A. and D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 43 1-4—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 5-8 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—44 3-8—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 9d. Done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [3RD JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	960	Jeddah	S A Yezdi
Gold Coins	1,952		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	150	C. Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
Rupees	300		
2 Bundles Rupees	4,000	Busreh	
1 Bundle Sovs.....	2,340	Bagdad	E D Sassoon & Co
Gold Coins	157		
Rupees.....	1,503		
5 Bundles Sovs ...	2,100	Busreh	
Gold Coins	500		
Rupees.....	10,000		Sundry Importers
4 Bundles Sovs ...	825	Muscat	
Rupees	9,775		
1 Parcel Silver ...	24	London	Yokohama Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	38	41,688
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	17	19 841

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent, ,, 27th May.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. ,, 2nd June.

Money :—
The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 4 1-4 lacs up. The cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is Rs. 21 lacs down.

Exchange :—
The market opened firm at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T.T., 1-4 on Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. All Banks quoted 1s. 3 31-32d. for ready wire, but business was practicable at 1-4. Bank Demand was available at 1-4 upto two mails, at which a few transactions were booked. The quotation for 3 months' sight credits has firmed up to 1s. 4 5-32d. but one or two Banks offered 1s. 4 1-8d. Eastern Rates are a shade easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	169 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 94-3 for cash and the settlement on 30th June, and was maintained at that level throughout the day. A very small business was put through during the day—about a lac or a lac and a half. The Calcutta rates were wired as 94-4 for ready as well as forward delivery in one month.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 94·3 } Quiet but
1st Settlement ... ,, 94·3 } steady.

Bullion—
Silver in London came 1-16d. down in ready as well as forward, the prices being 24 5-16 for both deliveries. The New York rate declined 1-8 cent. at 52 7-8. The tone of the London market was reported as steady. The market locally opened at 62-10 ex-duty for June settlement, but rapidly fell to 62-2, at which there were a few buyers at the close. The July settlement kept 3 annas lower. The decline in the quotation for the first settlement was brought about by the sales by several operators, and the absence of buyers.
Bar Gold closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	62	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The sharp advance advised in the American markets has further strengthened the ready cotton, and New Crop rates, which last evening were easier, almost recovered the decline. The demand for ready cotton continues, and a fair business is reported, rates being stiffer. In New Crop a small business has been done and prices close as under, rates again being easier.

OLD CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach... ...	286	June.
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	254	Ready
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	246	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	242	,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	246	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	212	,,
Good Westerns H. G. —	241	July.
Do. Do. M. G. ...	247	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar.	260	do.
Good M. G. Coompta ...	253	do.

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	285	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach	255 1-4	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	225	Jan. ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	211	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khandesh ...	213	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	210	,, ,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	193	,, ,,

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 4,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices:—

June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·71 +05	5·78 +05	5·76 +05	5·74 +05

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
5·73 +05	5·72 +05	5·72 +06	5·71 +05	5·72 +05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8	0 0 B. T.
September ... — ...	,,	8	11 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is easier and we quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7	1 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,,	7	12 0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	,,	7	10 0
Brown Delhi, June-July ...	,,	7	14 0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	10	0 0 B. T.
June-July	,,	10	4 6 R. T.
Tone—Steady.			

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	22	8 0
June-July	Rs.	6	10 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.			

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	24	8 0
Tone—Steady.			

Mowraseed :—

July-August	Rs.	6	3 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.			

WHEAT —
The market is steady and we quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6	2	0 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	,,	6	5	6
Soft Red	,,	41	0	0 per candy.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,467 1/2
India	75 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	56 1-2
Bank of Burma	110

Mills :—

Crescent	105
David	425
Kohinoor...	755
Manockji Petit	3,502 1-2 July
Phoenix	92 1-2

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar	490
Volkart's United	730

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	132
Bamankua Manganese	6
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	98
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	147
Central India Mining	230
Colaba Land and Mill	1,125

Railways—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590
Tapti-Valley	427 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,633	bales.
Wheat	33,377	cwts.
Linseed	12,320	,,
Rapeseed	16,696	,,
Gingellyseed	927	,,
Poppyseed...	5,692	,,
Groundnuts	127	,,
Castorseed	8,940	,,
Rice	4,091	,,
Myrabollams	1,929	,,
Cottonseed...	1,529	,,
Mowrasseed...	545	,,
Gram	11,542	,,
Joowar	811	,,
Maize	nil	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MACKENZIE—In London, Henry Augustin Ormano, youngest son of the late Sir George Mackenzie, Bart., Coul, Rosshire, aged 70. (By cable.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FRANCKE—June 3, at St. George's Hospital Alexander Francke (Exchange Broker) aged 56. Funeral from the Hospital, at 5 p. m., arriving at Sewree at 6 p. m. to-day (Friday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARATHOON—May 29, at 32, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of H. S. Arathoon, of a son.
GOODWILL—May 29, at Cleveland Town, Bangalore, to the Rev. and Mrs. F. Goodwill, a daughter.

DEATH.

QUINN—May 29, at Podanur, Elphinstone Monte-stuart Byrne Quinn, son of Edward Quinn of the South Indian Railway, aged 19 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 7h. 14m. High water, 0-17m., 1-13a. Low water, 6-12m. 7-15a.
The English mails expected to arrive at 6 a. m.
Opening of the Small Causes Court after the summer vacation.

Maxim : "The desire to succeed won't count for much unless you watch your opportunities."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, June 5.—Glee Club Social, Y.M.C.A. Hall, 9-15 p.m. (S. T.) Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 0-34a. Low water, 5-37m., 6-35m.

Sunday, June 6—Sun rises 6h. 0m.; Sun sets 7h. 14m.; High water 0-17m., 1-13a.; Low water 6-12m., 7-15a.

Monday, June 7.—Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 0-58a., 1-53a.; Low water, 6-49m., 7-57a.

Tuesday, June 8.—Sun rises 6h. 0m.; Sun sets 7h. 15m.; High water 1-43m., 2-36a.; Low water, 7-30m., 8-44a.

Wednesday, June 9.—Meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 2-34m.: 3-23a.; Low water, 8-17m.; 9-42a.

Thursday, June 10.—Ordinary General Meeting of the Petit Nagpur Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, 4-10. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 15m. High water, 3-33m., 4-17a. Low water, 9-13m., 10-53a.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,72, the daily average being 105; new admission 773; Parsees 347; Hindus 1,861; Mahomedans 705; and Christians 359. Forty-six children were vaccinated last month.

SETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDAR.—During the last month the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,712; among them the number of new admissions was 1,473, classified as follows :—Hindus 3,015; Mussalman 663; Parsee 12; other castes 22; total 3,712. The average daily attendance was 120.

THE BOMBAY TEMPERANCE COUNCIL.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Council will be held this evening at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Wodehouse Road, when the Rev. Mr. J. H. Bateson, of the Royal Army Temperance Association, who goes Home by to-morrow's mail, will give an address.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI.—In Khoja Street, yesterday, Mr. E. T. Lamtert, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Rustomji Framji Pavri (23), a Parsi priest. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was suffering from headache, had appeared despondent for some time and had neglected his food for the last few days. On Wednesday night the deceased, after taking his food, went downstairs. His brother happened to go down in a few minutes and saw the turban and the shoes of the deceased near the well. He guessed that the deceased had jumped into the well and raised an alarm. The body was subsequently taken out. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

VAKILS OF THE HIGH COURT.—In the High Court, yesterday, the Vakils came for the first time fully dressed in their gowns of the standard pattern. This was in obedience to a recent order of the High Court that, in and after 1st June, the Vakils of the High Court, when appearing in Sessions Courts, should wear a gown made after the pattern of a King's Council's gown of black stuff, with sleeves cut off at the elbow and ending in a triangular flap, at the back of the arm, six inches long from base to apex. As the wearing of the head-dress was made optional, the Vakils came with their own national turban. Among the High Courts in India, Bombay was the only place where Vakils did not wear their gowns, and now by the introduction of this rule it is gratifying to state that our High Court has secured uniformity in the matter of Vakils' gowns with other Presidencies.

BOOKS AND SLATES.

The following Press Note has been issued :—His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that free grants of books and slates should be made for the use of deserving and indigent pupils in indigenous schools. Accordingly, the addition of the following rule after Rule 3, Chapter III, of the Grant-in-Aid Code, has been sanctioned. The new rule will come into force at once :—"The Inspecting Officer may also provide slates and books for the use of deserving and indigent pupils in indigenous schools. The value of the articles supplied in any school shall not in any year exceed Rs. 15. The Inspecting Officer shall keep lists of the articles supplied and require them to be produced whenever he visits the school." The cost of the measure in the first year will be Rs. 13,810 for which provision has been made in the Budget for 1909-10."

THE Right Worshipful the District Grand Master of the Punjab has appointed Colonel H. T. Pease, C.I.E., to be Deputy District Grand Master in place of Sir David Parkes Masson, C.I.E., who has resigned that office.

THE death has taken place from cholera of Mr. Caldwell, Superintendent of Waterworks, Lucknow, after a brief illness. The deceased was given a military funeral, the Oudh Light Horse and Lucknow Volunteer Rifles furnishing the guard-of-honour, Mr. Caldwell, who leaves a widow, had been in municipal employ for the past six years.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Beaman.

IMPERATOR VS. BAKAR ABDUL REHMAN.

AT a special sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, disposed of the appeal from the decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who sentenced one Bakar Abdul Rehman to two months' rigorous imprisonment for the offence of committing hurt and insult punishable under Sections 323 and 504 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused was charged with assaulting an Inspector of Police in Court. The Inspector assaulted was Mr. Canty of the Bombay City Police. In his examination by the Presidency Magistrate, the Inspector said that he was watching a case in which he was called to give evidence. The accused was convicted by the Magistrate, and just as the Magistrate was starting to read the sentence he saw the accused bend down. Then he rushed on one side with the result that the Inspector received a violent blow with a shoe from the accused. He took off his shoe and struck the Inspector with it. It was a violent blow. The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, observed that if any injustice was done to the accused, he had constitutional means of redressing the wrong, but he had no right to strike a Police Officer on duty and to disgrace him in public. He ordered the accused to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. Against this sentence an application was made by the Government Pleader and a rule was granted by the High Court to show cause why the sentence passed on the accused should not be enhanced. This rule was argued yesterday and their Lordships, after taking the circumstances of the case, passed an order discharging the rule.

MURDER OF A WIFE..

At a special sitting of the High Court on the Appellate Side, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in April last, convicted Gangaram Bhoju of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with the murder of his wife Sundri on the 8th March last at Vankute, Taluka Parner, by cutting her throat with a razor. Accused, who is a Sutar by caste, had lived at Vankute for the last six months with a fellow-casteman named Sakharam. In November, 1908, accused made an application to the Collector, stating that he was in fear of his life and that he was ready to give the names of the persons he suspected. A Sub-Inspector of Police went to Parner and the accused gave him the name of Dugdu Tambe, with whom he said he had a quarrel, but did not give details, as to the cause or nature of the quarrel. On the day in question Yesu, the wife of Sakharam, went to the accused and told him that water was ready for his morning wash. She left the pot and on her return she saw the accused cutting Sundri's throat with something in his right hand, while he held her forehead with his left. Yesu pushed him aside with an indignant exclamation, whereupon the accused left the house, threw the razor on to the roof of a neighbouring house and ran away. The village "Jaggalia" happened to be passing just then, and hearing the cries arrested the accused. Sundri died immediately and it was found that she had received five incised wounds on the neck. In his examination, the accused admitted having killed his wife and said that he killed her because he was convinced that his own life would be taken, and there was no use in her living after his death. The Sessions Judge agreed with the Assessors, that the accused's spirits and mental faculties had been affected by the idea of Dugdu killing him and taking away his wife.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the whole of the evidence in the case, dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence passed by the Lower Court.

MURDER OF A PATEL.

IMPERATOR VERSUS GANGAYA DODDAYA AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from the decision of Mr. C. E. Palmer, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who in March last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life. Mr. Branson with Mr. Koyaji and Mr. S. R. Bhakhle appeared for the accused, and Mr. G. S. Rao, the Acting Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

In this case two persons were charged with the murder of Shidangawda at Ilkal on the 23rd May, 1908. On the afternoon of the day in question, two police Havalders were sitting in the Chavdi talking to the deceased when some twelve persons dragged the accused off the Chavdi and murdered him with daggers which they were carrying. When the murderers had finished their crime they left by the way they had come to the Chavdi. A Sub-Inspector began his investigations in the matter and six of the accused were arrested from the Nizam's dominions, while the remaining accused surrendered themselves to the Magistrate on the 16th July, 1908. The accused denied their participation in the crime and pleaded alibi. In evidence it was found that there was much ill-feeling between people of the different parts of the village. The deceased was a former Patel and an influential man and his murder was said to have been the contrivance of other important persons in the village who got the murder effected by the present accused. Two of the accused were discharged while ten were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

After reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships dismissed the appeal, and confirmed the conviction and sentence of the lower Court.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

FAILING TO INTIMATE SALE OF MOTORS.

The Manager, of the Bombay Motor Car Company appeared in answer to a summons, issued against him at the instance of Inspector Giles, of the Motor Vehicle Department, the charge against the accused being that of failing to intimate the sales transacted in regard to two motor-cars, to the Commissioner of Police, as required by Rule 3 of the Motor Vehicles Act. The charge against the accused was that he sold motor-cars Nos. 445 and 469 and failed to report the sale to the Police. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF A NECK ORNAMENT.

Inspector O'Brien charged Bhimabai, a Hindu woman, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a neck ornament. The case for the prosecution was that one Bhagvati Bai, who was staying with the accused, gave the ornament to the latter to wear. When the complainant asked the accused to return the ornament to her, she failed to do so. Information was given to the Police who arrested the accused. The ornament was recovered from a Marwari, with whom the accused had pledged it for Rs. 26. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that the ornament was given to her by the complainant, who asked her to raise money on it for their household expenses and that she spent the money she obtained by pledging the ornament in household and certain medical expenses. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60, or, in default, to undergo twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

CHEATING A MARWARI.

Inspector Bodley charged Vithoo Govind and Balkrishna Gopal, Hindus, with cheating Sajmal Fulla, a Marwari, in respect of Rs. 50.

Superintendent O'Keeffe prosecuted and Mr. B. B. Boyce defended the accused. The complaint was that on Tuesday night at 9 o'clock the accused went to the Marwari's shop and offered an ornament to be pledged. This they said was made of gold and they wanted Rs. 60 on it. The Marwari gave Rs. 50 but the next day discovered that it was not gold. He went to the first accused's house and demanded his money back. The accused gave him a blow and took away the ornaments from him. A report was made to the Police and they were arrested. The Police, while making inquiries, discovered that the first accused had pledged a similar ornament and a brass ring with another Marwari also.

The second accused was acquitted for want of evidence. The first accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment in the first case and four months' imprisonment in the second case

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Colonel Cordue (Chairman), and Mr. G. C. Plinston.

PLYING FOR HIRE OFF-STAND.

Their Worships disposed of 25 cases, many of which were charges of plying for the hire off-stand and without a license, and with using a wrong license; and also against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals. The accused were convicted and fined.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships also disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Tapsell charged H. H. Lilly, residing in Barrow Road, with causing obstruction by leaving his motor-car on the road outside his dwelling, Sergeant House, Apollo Bunder, at night. The accused stated that he used to leave his car standing on the road as it was handy, and that he had, since he had been warned by the Police, made arrangements for putting the car in a garage. The accused was convicted and fined Re. 1.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. K. S. Aiyar (Chairman), and V. S. Joshi.

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 136 cases, about 125 of which were against hawkers, for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. B. N. Motiwalla (Chairman), and H. R. Greaves.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

MAZAGON.

Before Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (Chairman), and Dr. Dandeker.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of forty-three cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

THE WINSTON CHURCHILL RUMOURS.

The rumour of the possibility of Mr. Winston Churchill succeeding Lord Minto, says the "Englishman," as Viceroy does not appear to have gained any considerable force in well-informed or interested circles in England. It is more than probable that the question of the succession has not yet been seriously entertained as Lord Minto's time is not up until November next year, and it would be unusual for any name to be mentioned as a likely selection so long beforehand. The field of choice, if it devolves upon the Liberal Government to make the selection, is never so wide as when the Conservatives have the appointment to make, but there must be some noblemen of wealth, position, leading and reputation superior to that enjoyed by Mr. Winston Churchill, who might fairly be held to be in the running. It cannot be overlooked that in these days, the Viceroy should be the possessor of private means, and there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Winston Churchill is at all abundantly endowed with this world's goods.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalumi	1	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	1	9
G Mahim and Worli	5	3	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	6
Total.....	12	11	77
This day last year.....	16	11	77
Do. 1907.....			98

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
June 3rd, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	69	25	2
B	126	114	8
C	107	15	2
D	16	9	1
E	97	29	3
F	91	9	0
G	43	0	0
Total to date...	549	201	16
Total rats killed.....			750

THE Kashmir Silk Factory raised 240 bales of silk last year and made a net profit of over Rs. 6,00,000.

DEATH OF A KHOJA PHILANTHROPIST.

THE Islam community in general and the Khojas in particular, have sustained a serious loss in the death, at the age of 85, of Mr. Ibrahim Hasum, which melancholy event took place last Saturday in his residence, on the Colaba Reclamation. He was a leading citizen and a trustee of the Khoja Shia Ishna Ashari Jamat and Mosque.

He was an enterprising merchant and carried on an extensive trade in the Persian Gulf, and his charities, mostly for the benefit of his own community, were quite commensurate with the large fortune he had made. The first of his important numerous charitable acts was the establishment of a schoool in Khoja Mohulla 55 years ago. This institution, he had been maintaining up to the day of his death out of his own purse. Every Mohurrum, the deceased gentleman held "Majlesia" in his house in Khoja Mohulla at a cost of hundreds of rupees, which Mr. Ibrahim cheerfully defrayed for the benefit of his co-religionists. The turrets and the gold tops on the Mosque of the Khoja Shia Ishna Ashari community, of which the opening ceremony was performed by the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tayebji, were built out of funds provided by the deceased, who had also presented a building in Palla Gully for the maintenance of the Mosque of his Jamat. He had also liberally contributed towards the funds of several religious institutions. The extent and amount of his charities were so large, and at the same time so quietly made, that even his near relations and most intimate friends could not know their dimensions. The poor received help quietly and secretly from the deceased in Cutch Bharapur, his birth-place, and even in Arabia. The deceased gentleman served also as a trustee of the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Benevolent Fund, the Fund for Poor Khojas, and Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Orphanage. He was known to be a most philanthropic Khoja and a real friend of the poor and commanded great respect among the mercantile community. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased the Khoja Shia Ishna Ashari community suspended business and the Date and Drug Markets also were closed. He leaves behind him his widow, a daughter and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

WOMEN'S OPPORTUNITIES.

Appeal from the Patriotic League.

Speaking at an "At Home" of the newly-formed British Women's Patriotic League, Mr. Douglas Owen said that the league already had 250 members and everything augured well for success. He urged that the women should put their patriotism to practical account, and made the following suggestions:—

That women should devote less time to amusements, novel reading, and social functions and more time to their country.

That when shopping women should insist upon having English goods when obtainable and decline foreign manufactured articles.

That women should patronise only those large shops and stores that support the Territorial movement.

That women use their personal influence with men to induce them to be more patriotic.

Captain Doun, R.N., spoke very strongly on the need for preparedness for war. He emphatically declared that Germany intended to invade the country, and in support of his contention he produced a book which is being circulated among Germans, the cover of which showed two charts—one of the world in 1908, with British possessions marked in red, and one of the world in 1910 with no British possessions at all.

Miss Julia Smith, who followed, said that the work of the League was a patriotic mission to the women in the drawing-room as well as the kitchen. To the suggestions already made, Miss Smith urged that a boycott of foreign waiters should also be started by women. "If, when we dine at Prince's or the Carlton," she said, "we insisted upon being attended to by English waiters, hotel and restaurant proprietors would soon give the English market a chance."

GERMAN SOLDIERS ILL-USED.

Sergeant Court-martialled.

That privates in the army, writes a Berlin correspondent, are still the victims of cruelty at the hands of non-commissioned officers was made clear by the evidence at a court-martial to try a sergeant named Riehmke of the Kaiser Franz Regiment of Grenadier Guards on a charge of systematic cruelty to men under him.

The period embraced by the charges ranged from the Christmas of 1907 to the autumn of 1908. The indictment was filed by the Military Prosecutor, who alleged that Riehmke had beaten soldiers, and had cuffed and kicked them. A grenadier named Schwedeshager had deserted on account of the cruelty practised on him, and this led to the sergeant's conduct coming to the notice of his superior officers. The first witness was Schwedeshager, who declared that he had been maltreated two or three times every week, and he deserted to escape further ill-treatment. He had, he said, repeatedly received violent blows in the face, had been trodden upon, and had been beaten with the butt end of a rifle. Riehmke had also beaten him with the flat of his sword.

Replying to a question of the presiding officer why he had not complained, he declared that he and all the other soldiers were afraid to tell the truth, believing that they would suffer still more by exciting Riehmke's anger. Another grenadier, Assmussen, gave evidence that Riehmke had compelled all the men in the company to stand on tiptoe for eight minutes. The pain and exhaustion soon became extreme, and when Assmussen showed signs of being unable to remain longer in this position Riehmke hit him in the face causing bl

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Gowanburn, 2,723 tons, Captain A Forbes, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Newcastle with a general cargo and horses.

THE Venice S. N. Co's. Steamer Orsolo, 2,847 tons, Captain V. Zennare, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Venice with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE Steamer Clan Robertson, 3,104 tons, Captain E. C. Ody, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line Steamer Tokio, 3,826 tons, Captain W. Tarn, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Hull, with a cargo of railway materials.

THE Steamer Strathair, 2,783 tons, Captain R. J. MacMahon, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE City Line Steamer City of Glasgow, 4,111 tons Captain W. W. Goreshen, sailed on Thursday for Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Strathendrick, 2,843 tons, Captain J. R. Stewart, arrived on Bombay harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Kt. Templar, 4,601 tons, Captain A. J. Billett, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. E. W. Flower, Mrs. G. Foster, Mrs. W. Batchelor and child, Lieut. H. Morris and Mr. A. P. Shaw.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack... R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ..... R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ...Lieut Tinne in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Tinne in charge Survey St

In the Stream.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	...Snow	...Shanghai	23-5	...P & O Co
C&R Locksley Hall	2310	Mason	.... Antwerp	...6-6	K Nixon & Co
D& E Chupra	3954	...Henderson	...Antwerp	14-6	M M & Co
G Mozaffari	1337	Moloney	... Darban	...4-6	B & P S N Co
H Majidi	1857	Primrose	..Jeddah	..7-6	...B & P S N Co
K Orsolo	2849	Zennare	...Calcutta	...5-6	.....Florio & R S N Co
N Langton Hall	9682	Haddy	.....K'chi	6-6	...K Nixon & Co
P Tokio	2481	Tarn	...K'chi	...12-6	.....F Muir & Co
Q Clumberhall	2311	Clarke	Antwerp	6-6	S Smidt & Co Off side.
Q Haidari	1563	de Lorne	Mauritius	...5-6	B & P S N Co H W P D
Mahnadi	547	...Ahamed	..Marmagoa	...5-6	B S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	...B'nagar	...5-6	...Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kt Templar 4601 Billett Dunkirk &c 4-6 K N & Co
2 Massilia .....8250 Thomson .....Liverpool.....10-6 W & G & Co
3 Naderi...1163 Grey ..Busreh .....10-6 B & P S N Co
5 Satranji.....547 Gmail ..... Mangalore 5-6 Bo S N Co Ld
6 Goalpara ...1358 Davidson ...Busreh 7-6 M M & Co
8 Totomi Maru...2464 Smith. Kobe..12-6..N Y Kaisha
9 Assaye...4359 Jones ..... Shanghai...8-6 P & O Co
12 & 13 Arabia....4167 Leigh ...London ...5-6 P & O Co
15 Bardiston....2503 Davies...Antwerp...5-6 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Gowanburn's	Forbes	Newcastle, Apr 3
	Orsolo s.....	Zennare	venice, Apr 25
3	Clan Robertson s..	Ody	Glasgow, May 1
	Tokio s	Tarn.....	Hull, Apr 29
	Strathairly s	MacMahon ...	Calcutta, May 22
	Strathendrick s ...	Stewart	Calcutta, May 23

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Kybfels s	Stryeker	H'burg via K'chi
	Kaszra s	Elton	Persian Gulf, &c
	City of Glasgow s	Greenhorn	L'pool via K'chi

The steamer Kt Templar, Billett, for Dunkirk, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Tokio, for Hull.
" Totomi Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Leodiana, for Calcutta, &c.
" Naderi, for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 3rd inst.

The P and O Co's steamer Moldavia, with the outward Mails of the 28th ultimo passed Suez here at 2 a. m. on Thursday the 3rd June.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—18 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 278 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 2,015 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 60 bales wool, H A Jan Mahomed ; 20 bales wool, M Ratansey ; 30 bales wool, L Kanyalal ; 45 bales wool, H K M Jaitha.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—15 cwts coir yarn, V Haridas.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—4 bales carpets, H G H Mohamed and Sons ; 1 case tortoise shells, 3 cwts ivory, K N Meanee ; 2,900 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 7 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales hemp, P Rhimjee.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—63 casks salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,003 cwts myrabollams W Bechor ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 280 cwts gun, S Coverji and Co.

Bardistan s—360 bales hemp K Visram and Co ; 26 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co ; 122 cwts gem, G Sojpal.

FOR BOSTON.

Tokio s—165 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhay and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Templar s—6,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 998 cwts rapeseed J Fachiri ; 2,009 rapeseed, 4,000 cwts poppy-seed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—40 bales hemp K Visram and Co ; 90 cwts turmeric E Jeewandas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totomi Maru s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Assaye s—4 3-4 cwts ivory, K. V. Meanee ; 37 1-2 cwts. shark fins E. Moledina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—26 bales twist C. Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—1,400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 bales cotton, B Shamji & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David & Co ; 390 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 2,500 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co ; 200 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—260 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—500 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

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use only
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FANS.

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OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1909.

AROUSED INTEREST IN AVIATION.

COUNT Zeppelin's flight, this week, is regarded as an unqualified success, notwithstanding the little encounter with a tree and the delay thereby involved. Had the descent been made in an enemy's country, during hostilities, the verdict would have been different. But sufficient progress in aviation has now been made to demonstrate the necessity for its extended application to military purposes, and we may expect to see renewed activity in this direction both in England and on the Continent. England which has hitherto been well to the front in every new departure, mechanical or scientific, has hung back in aeronautics. Whether she considers the science too flighty and not yet justified by results, it is hard to say. But so far the Government has done little or nothing. The military aeroplane, it is true, has stumbled along over a prepared course, in a trial trip, but it failed to rise and the machine had to go straight to hospital after the effort. Whether waiting on events and taking advantage of the experience of other countries in aeronautics prove the wiser course, remains to be seen. Fortunately a few British private individuals have been at work learning the science. Notably Captain Moore-Brabazon who practises aviation in France and constantly makes successful flights with different types of machines. Such men will be ready when Government really gives the serious attention to the subject which is now demanded. It is already stated, however, that the British Government, in addition to encouraging both Naval and Military experiments, now contemplates establishing a special Aerial Department for the study and practice of aerial navigation. We learn from Home that the project is generally approved though there is a disposition in some quarters to look upon the Special Committee as too theoretical and to believe that the practice and experimental side of the science may be lost sight of in a mass of academic discussion. With a view to ascertaining the trend of expert opinion, however, a London contemporary undertook a series of interviews with prominent aeronauts, who, though naturally enthusiastic, gave generally sober opinions which cannot fail to be helpful. Mr. Patrick Alexander, whose advice has proved of value to many Governments, was the first expert consulted, and his main fear seems to be that Government will seek a monopoly of aviation as it has done in the matter of wireless telegraphy. This would tend to restrict inventive genius, and he holds that before Government institutes the new department everybody who is working practically and making machines ought to be interviewed by expert Government officials and their opinions obtained. "Not only should this apply to England, but should embrace India and the colonies." India for the present at all events might have been omitted, for a flying machine has never yet been seen in this country.

Notwithstanding that England has been so slow to move in the matter, Mr. Alexander assures us that it is really ahead of all in general aeronautical knowledge. The fault is that so far no attempt has been made to materialise it by collection and tabulation. "In no country," said the same authority, "have I ever encountered a larger proportion of rational inventors and men with sound ideas upon aviation in all its bearings than in Great Britain. More patents connected with the subject have been filed in London than in any foreign country, but there has been a lack of practical progress, organisation and official encouragement. "Aeronautical Clubs and Societies in England are independent and their status has been officially recognised and assured, but in France, Russia and Germany all clubs and all flying machines are at the disposal of their Governments in time of war. We see no reason why they should not also be in England. The result of such a stipulation might have the effect of making the country take the more serious and practical interest in the subject which is felt to be necessary. The establishment of an Aerial Department is believed to be the best means that could have been devised for placing and keeping England ahead of all others. When that has been effected the regulations of balloons, dirigibles and aeroplanes, will be necessary, for it cannot be permitted to any irresponsible or aggressive individual to make an aerial journey wheresoever he likes, or every secret we hold will become the property of the foreigner. This necessity for regulating such trips is felt to be especially urgent in the case of India, for Russia is starting an aerial station in Transcaspia and international agreements will become requisite to regulate the passage of those and other people engaged in exploration and scientific expeditions.

Arrangements have been made for tests abroad with dirigible balloons—which only need concern us from the point of view of national defence—and at those tests British experts are to present. None of the suggested members of Government's new Commission on Aviation, by the way, are aeronauts though they are men of science, and Mr. Roger Wallace, Chairman of the Aero Club, has made a representation on the subject. What is wanted is the practical element, he urges, the Aero Club has been in possession of the knowledge of the scientific elements of the subject for some time and what they now want is the application of the different scientific theories to the practical experimental tests on flying-grounds. It is worthy of note that the French Government has just granted a considerable sum of money to the Aero Club of that country for the conduct of flying experiments, but it is felt that this money might have been far more usefully spent in helping men who have actually carried out experiments and have already a certain amount of knowledge. The British Government is, therefore, asked to continue what has been done, instead of starting on fresh lines. The Commission will doubtless acquire much information during the progress of its inquiry, but there is the danger that, while England is devoting her time to investigation, other countries will forge ahead and the advantages which, according to Mr. Alexander, we now possess, may be snatched from us. Russia, which has proceeded less noisily than Germany, has now a thousand men engaged in aeronautical work and has set up most elaborate scientific apparatus at its Government establishment at Kutchino. Though the Government in England has at last been roused to the necessity of taking action and the Aerial League and kindred associations have undertaken to render whatever assistance they can, they feel there is still a tremendous work before them in awakening public opinion to the necessity of England's going ahead in this matter, as without the backing of public opinion the Government can do nothing. As the Secretary of the Aerial League observed, "The public must recognise—and recognise quickly—that we must be supreme in the air. The important point in the whole scheme is that the Government appear to recognise that they will not go very far in the direction of placing England in the front rank unless the whole programme is put upon a thoroughly scientific basis." What will be asked for when the Department has been established is research work on co-ordinated and well-directed lines and the establishment of a college of aeronautics.

APOTHEOSIS OF AFZAL KHAN.

THE Mahomedans of Ahmednagar celebrated some months ago—at a wrong date however—the bicentenary of Aurangzib's death, and put us in mind of that unfortunate Moghul Emperor's disastrous reign. This was rather unkind to his memory, though of course well meant, for it set people thinking about the great and unpardonable errors of his policy which brought the splendid heritage of Babar and Akbar to the very verge of ruin during his time. But the commemoration was significant, for it showed that the Mahomedans were awakening to a sense of their responsibility with regard to their historic past in this land. Their choice of hero was unfortunately not of the best ; but it must be remembered that Aurangzib is a hero of Islam to which his memory appeals in a powerful way. What Islam remembers in him very fondly was that he was a staunch and devout follower of the faith, which he did everything in his power to extend and strengthen. That he did this even at the expense the empire is all the more creditable to him in the eyes of the faithful. The apotheosis of Shivaji by the Hindus had doubtless provoked them to this hero-worship, in an open and public manner, of Aurangzib. The two great men were irreconcilably opposed to each other in life, and it is interesting to see that that antagonism is still sought to be continued, though both of them have been dead for two centuries and more. The fact that the principles which each represented are alive and active in our day accounts for the antagonism so rife to-day.

There was another antagonism between Aurangzib and the Hindus of the North, if possible more bitter than that between the Moghul monarch and the Hindus of the South, typified in Shivaji. This was the struggle which Aurangzib waged with the Hindus of the Punjab, the famous Sikhs represented by their great leader, Govind Singh. The relentless Moghul tried his best to hunt down the Sikhs as well as the Mahrattas. With the latter he failed altogether; but with the former he very nearly succeeded. Govind Singh fell, after a noble and prolonged resistance, to Moghul arms in the year after the Emperor's own death. And it is again interesting to see that the antagonism in life between the Moghul and the Sikh has been revived openly in our day. A few months ago the Sikhs commemorated with much noise the death of their greatest hero, Govind, who by his life and example just formed them into a real nation of fighting men that we now see almost at the time when the Mahomedans of the Deccan were enthusiastically celebrating Aurangzib's great anniversary. Govind Singh promises to rival Shivaji as a hero in antagonism to Aurangzib in the years to come. Meanwhile the Mahomedans, not to be outdone by the Hindus and Sikhs—who are by race and sympathy almost Hindus and profess much of their religion—have also found a second hero in Afzal Khan, whose death they have just commemorated at Mahableshwar. This Afzal will be remembered by all as the Mahomedan general who was worsted and killed by Shivaji at Partabgadh, near the hill station of Mahableshwar, and whose death is the subject of much controversy among historians, some of whom, like Scott Waring, are of opinion that he had meditated treachery against Shivaji, but was anticipated by the latter who turned the tables upon him and despatched him with a dagger. Whatever view we may take, Afzal Khan was at best a very minor character in the provincial annals of Bijapur, which State he served ; and he glared up into notice at the very end of his life by his somewhat extraordinary end.

CRETE.

TURKEY has given fair and full warning that Greece must make no attempt to interfere with Crete after the international troops have been withdrawn and in view of the situation which will arise the warning is by no means unnecessary. The island was for four hundred years under Venetian rule, but in 1669 it came beneath the Ottoman Power. Greece, therefore, has but a very sentimental claim at all on the Island, so much so in fact as to be really imaginary. But at the same time Greece is undoubtedly the dominant factor. The High Commissioner, M. Zaimis, is a Greek having formerly been the Grecian Prime Minister, and all matters relating to foreign affairs which come before the four Powers are decided at Athens. In addition nearly nine tenths of the population which is Grecian speaking are Christians, the Mahomedans numbering but about thirty-three thousand, while out of some six thousand foreigners in the island nearly four thousand are Greeks and only one thousand Turkish. Moreover the Grecian element increases year by year while the Turkish population steadily decreases. It is evident, therefore, that while Greece has no historical claim which can be acknowledged she has a very distinct claim to a voice in the governing of the island. Since the police force is under Greek control and the Courts of Justice organized on the Greek pattern the Turkish voice in affairs is practically non-existent, and it must be owned that the island finds it an advantage. For the last seventy years of actual Turkish rule there were continual insurrections and it is only by the most strenuous efforts of Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy since 1898, that order has been gradually restored. But for events in Turkey the decision to remove the foreign Gendarmerie would probably never have reached a practical form and the reluctance of the first named Power to consent to the change can only be read as fear that what is theoretically right will be followed by disaster. Turkey has not yet proved itself efficient in the art of home government and there have been incidents of late which prove that it is totally unfit to govern mixed races. Under the circumstances the course of government to be steered is extremely narrow and Rifaat Pasha's warning is practically an anticipation of what will be done when Greece has to take steps to protect the interests of the Grecian inhabitants who have settled there.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 5 per cent.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday the 19th day of June, at 12 o'clock.

THE Government of the East Africa Protectorate, having appointed Mr. R. H. Ireland to be an Emigation Agent in India for that Protectorate, His Excellency the Governor in Council declared his approval of the appointment.

THERE has been no further disturbance in the Kurrum. Sir George Roos Keppel is now on his way to the spot.

A PARTY of the Southern Waziristan Militia intercepted a body of raiders a few days ago and succeeded in killing some of their number.

DURING the week ending 1st June, 22½ chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 5 were shipped to Cutch-Mandvi and farmers purchased as follows :—Surat 4, Ahmedabad 8, Kotda Sangani 1½, Poona 3, and Cambay 2. During the same period 97½ chests were imported from Indore.

THE Sunnis, who were undergoing imprisonment in Lucknow in connection with the recent riots, have been liberated by order of the Government.

CAPTAIN RAMSAY, Deputy Commissioner of Sibi, will act as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab when Major Bayley proceeds on five months' leave this week.

ON the recommendation of the Zamindars and Jaghirdars in Sind, Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Khan valad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Khan Bhurgri has been appointed to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

SPECULATION in opium does not seem always to be successful, though large profits have been made in Calcutta and Bombay in the palmy days when the export Trade to China was in full swing. At the present time it would seem to be dangerous for the Marwaris to gamble in their old fashion. In a note which appears in the "Indian Trade Journal" it is stated that business in Calcutta was interrupted from the 18th to the 22nd May "owing to heavy losses by many brokers in raising the market." Rapid fluctuation in prices do not usually have the effect of steadying operations, but the speculative spirit may possibly be checked by the recent losses.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

BEAUTIFUL FASHIONS FOR THE LONDON SEASON.

"The Duchess of Milan."

A BABY PIANIST.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 14.

WITH the Oaks and Ascot looming ahead to say nothing of the outstanding social events of the season in town, Dame Fashion is presenting herself in her most alluring aspect.

The beginning of the season finds the windows and show-rooms of the West End emporiums that minister to her many sartorial modes a wonderful and everchanging exhibition. The exhibits come from many cities and many lands and they represent much thought, much art and great ingenuity. India and China have given of their choicest silks. The gorgeous East has rendered rich embroideries. Peasant maids have spent the long winter days embroidering the dainty muslin and linen frocks which will be seen later on at Henley. Convent nuns have made the laces lavished on the coats and gowns for smart race meetings. The artists and great dress-designers of Paris have evolved new lines and subtle graduations of colour to give individuality to the season's dresses and the milliners have thought out new blends of flowers and have twisted straw and tulle into quaintly pretty and wholly becoming shapes.

Always at the beginning of the season, when London is full of sunshine and lovely women wearing exquisite dresses eloquent of spring time, one is tempted to think that Fashions have never been prettier, and this year one can say it with more truth than usual. It is not only that the colour blends are more soft and subtle, the fabrics more graceful and pliable, but the efforts of the artists of dress who have spent the last few seasons in trying to educate their followers in the appreciation of the beauty of line, are now bearing abundant fruit.

It is not enough that a gown should be of good material and artistic colouring. Its lines must be considered, and it is not enough that the dress should show this beauty of line, but the lines of the hat must harmonize with it.

Everywhere in the domain of dress we find this question of line the paramount consideration, and the makers of frocks are seeking guidance and inspiration in an unceasing degree in the severely simple lines of the Middle Ages. The one piece robes, in muslin, cambric and linen which are now to be met with in such tempting variety, owe their curious but very picturesque straightness of silhouette to the Middle Ages. Many of these straight Princess-shaped frocks are sleeveless and are worn with a dainty blouse of batiste, the coat worn over it being of the same material as the Princess tunic.

Hats are singularly charming. The freakish shapes of the early season have been succeeded by types of millinery varied in character, but extraordinarily picturesque, and generally becoming. The piquant bonnet effect which has been seized upon with such enthusiasm by the motorist, has been taken up with avidity and the simple mushroom hats with gracefully curling brims are charming. The trimmings employed are simple; the line's the thing! Instead of the masses of feathers we have cunning twists of ribbon and velvet and a natural arrangement of field flowers, or a wreath of roses and foliage.

THE GREY VOGUE.

Grey is having a great vogue just now, for both men's and women's clothes. In Piccadilly and Bond-street, the grey man is in much evidence, and he has chosen a peculiarly silver tone of grey for his summer suit. Grey felt hats in the same shade are being shown by the smart hatters both in the bowler and soft negligee shapes, and in the case of straw hats the ordinary black hat band has a rival for once in the band of iron grey.

Even waistcoats are grey, coarse hand-woven linen being the material and for shirts a grey and white design showing a good deal of white and a line of grey barely wider than a pin's head is much worn.

The grey favoured by the fashionable woman is one of the new greyish rose colours, with a subtle touch of rose beneath the grey. Dull silver lace is used to trim such a gown when it is expressed in silk or faced cloth, and another successful visiting gown in soft grey satin embroidered in grey silk and dull silver, the latter in a pewter tone which shades with the satin.

THE PETER PAN COLLAR.

The Peter Pan collar, named after Mr. Barrie's immortal hero, of many Christmas productions, is one of the etcetras in dress and it has to a great extent come in for the favour lavished upon the once ubiquitous Empire frill. The Peter Pan collar is a dainty little collar of the finest cambric, not unlike an Eton collar. If such a thing could be imagined unstiffened, prettily embroidered and edged with lace. It is worn over the revers of the coat, with a quaintly pretty effect, or it makes a neat and becoming finish to the neck of a collarless summer washing frock.

The trade done in these little neck finishes which are so all important to a smart and well turned out appearance, has enormously increased of late years, so much so that all the leading shops have a special department devoted entirely to the display of linen stocks and collars. Cuffs to match often accompany the Peter Pan collars and some of these sets are marvels of delicate hand embroidery lingerie and lace.

Unfortunately, this fashion does not give employment to English and Irish embroideresses. The latter are excellent workwomen, but they have not the requisite daintiness for these little embroidered collars, and the buyers for the great West End houses have to go to the French peasants in order to get the finest work.

A MONSTER HAT.

When the "Merry Widow" hat first became fashionable, one West End establishment proudly displayed a gigantic piece of headgear which was seven feet in circumference, and it was felt that this was the limit to which the modern craze for big hats could be carried.

There are many rivals in the field now, and the "Merry Widow" is by no means the universal favourite that it was. Many women, however, have an affection for this monstrous headgear and it has been reserved for this week, and in Brixton of all places, for the largest hat ever seen in London to be discovered. One afternoon a taxicab stopped in the main road at Brixton and a lady alighted from it. For a few moments she attracted no attention, but then the Brobdignagian proportions of her hat began to strike passing pedestrians as something more than could be borne. A crowd quickly gathered and amidst a chorus of jeering comments the lady sought refuge in a shop. A policeman had to be called by the shop-keeper to disperse the crowd, but it was an hour and a half before the lady dare venture on her way, and then only in the friendly shelter of a taxicab.

The owner of this monster hat was Mrs. Alec Taylor, a member of the Ladies Army and Navy Club. The hat was an enormous black Tegal straw, trimmed with cascades of white ostrich feathers, towering from the high crown.

"I bought it in Paris, in the Rue de la Paix," explained Mrs. Taylor, "and I paid the equivalent of £14 14s. for it. It is quite a normal Paris hat, but apparently the people of Brixton could not understand it. Certainly, it is intended for driving and I was walking at the time it attracted attention, but it is untrue," she plaintively added, "to say that it made the horses jib,"

A TEN-YEAR OLD ORATOR.

Miss Barbara Lutyens, the ten-year old daughter of Lady Emily Lutyens, and a niece of the Earl of Lytton, made her maiden speech yesterday at the opening of the Women's Exhibition of the Women's Social and Political Union at Prince's Skating Rink. The Exhibition is one of the most ambitious efforts yet made by the suffragettes and Prince's, the fashionable skating rink in Knightsbridge, has been turned inside and out into a palace of purple, green, and white. Daintily dressed in white silk and a sash of the colours, the little girl made her appearance on the platform carrying a large boquet of mauve orchids, white lilies and greenery which she presented to the Mayor of Aldeburgh, Mrs. Garret Anderson, the famous Lady Surgeon, who opened the Exhibition.

In presenting her flowers, the youngest of the suffragette orators, made a pretty little speech. The green, she explained meant the hope that was coming to women, the purple was there because they loved to do and give royally and the white was for purity.

Children were glad that they lived nowadays, added little Miss Barbara tastfully, because, they could have lady doctors when they were ill, a pretty tribute to the famous medical woman who was opening the Exhibition.

Purple, white and green ran riot in the Exhibition. The stall-holders demonstrate the colours in their dainty toilettes. Afternoon tea is drunk out of white cups, patterned in green and purple. Every article of wearing apparel, opera coats, visiting frocks, evening gowns, picture hats, motoring bonnets, are all to be had in the colours. Even the sweetmeats are purple, green and white, and are packed in white boxes tied with the colours.

A LITTLE THREE-YEAR OLD GENIUS.

Pilar Ossoria, is the latest wonder child to fascinate English music lovers. She is only three years old and when she made her London debut in the presence of many musicians and critics, and played Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" through from the first note to the last, and then went on to Mozart and Beethoven, her audience could only marvel. The daughter of a German doctor and a Spanish mother, little Pilar was born in Berlin three years ago, and though she has never learned a note has such an extraordinary ear that she can play anything she has once heard.

The little girl, and she is little more than a baby, is not at all like the ordinary run of prodigies. These poor little mortals are often spoilt children, fretful and nervous, and of wayward disposition. Little Pilar is just a happy baby, with the merriest laughter in the world, and the deep dark eyes of her mother's land. When I was introduced to this small personality, she was engrossed in a handsome white Teddy Bear, the gift of an admirer. Bye-and-bye, however, she consented to go to the piano, provided the Teddy Bear might sit by her side, and thus supported she played the "Spring Song" certainly with accurity and not a little expression.

"THE DUCHESS OF MILAN."

It cannot be said that the movement to buy Holbein's "Christina, Duchess of Milan," has evoked much enthusiasm in spite of Mr. Lloyd-George's offer of £10,000 on behalf of the Government towards the £70,000 fund for its purchase.

The picture, which was the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and used to hang at Arundel Castle, had hung in the National Gallery for the last twenty years. Last month, however, the Duke sold it for £60,000 to a firm of art dealers, who have given out levers until the end of the present month in which to raise £70,000 to buy it back.

Meanwhile, the famous canvas hangs at the National Gallery and the famous Duchess serenely gazes from the middle of the wall on the throng of people who come to pay her daily court. According to the custodian of Holbein, more people asked for the picture during the last few days than in the whole twenty-nine years during which the gallery has been its home.

It is to be feared that the price impresses the visitors more than the art. "Seventy thousand pounds for that," is the invariable exclamation, as the inscrutable smile and two white hands folded over a silken robe of inky blackness, which make up the distinguishing features of the famous Duchess reveal themselves.

FRIDAY AND THE KING-EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government have notified Friday, the 25th instant, as a public holiday on account of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and I earnestly appeal to Government to reconsider the matter and change it to the following Monday so that all may enjoy it. I believe Government may not have any particular object by declaring Friday always, in view of the fact that the day which they notify as a holiday on account of the birthday of His Majesty is not the actual day on which our beloved King was born. By notifying Friday, I hope they do not look for convenience of the busy public of Bombay, especially the commercial class. Friday generally is a Mail day in Bombay and a "pacca" business day too and almost all the mercantile office s keep their places of business open on that day, some times working late hours even whether it may be a holiday or not,—and few get the advantage of a holiday falling on that date. Whereas if Monday is notified, we get the benefit of Sunday and have two complete days at our disposal when many take the opportunity of taking a trip to a cooler place for picnics, etc., in honour of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

I hardly think Government would care to change the holiday now already notified, but if they do, after carefully considering the circumstance, it would be a great boon to the general public, and the clerical staff in particular. I would respectfully add and beg of the authorities concerned to take a note that in future they should grant us such a day which would follow Sunday or the one which precedes it.—Yours, &c.,

G. A. TURKHUD.

MR. V. C. RENOUF, Director of Agriculture, Punjab, and Colonel C. J. Bamber, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, have accepted the invitation of the Committee of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition to become members of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition.

TWO boys in Korakhpur, fired with religious frenzy, used to go to the river-side and utter "mantras" to propitiate Mahadeo, whom they expected to appear before them. Failing to see him they resolved upon applying a sword to their necks in the hope that Mahadeo would appear and prevent the catastrophe. They wounded themselves with each other's help, but could not cut their throats thoroughly. They then went into the river. One was drowned but the other got frightened, came out and informed the Police of the incident.

BY THE WAY.

"SAESNEG."

One is led to surmise, writes a Welsh correspondent, from "impressions of tours" and descriptive articles, that one of the main sources of gratification to a tourist in North Wales is the consciousness that for the time being, at any rate, he is a "Sassenach." It is thankless work to destroy a cherished illusion but in the interests of truth it should be pointed out that this dreadful word is not used or even known to the natives of Bettws-y-Coed, Penrhos Llugwy, Llanfair Caereinion, or any other place where Welsh is the home language. It is simply a guide-book tradition that makes the Cymro (kum-ro) regard the English tourist as a "Sassenach." The nearest approach to the word is "Saesnag," which means "English"—that is, the English language. It is possible that the "Sassenach" tradition had its birth in the "Dim Saesneg" (no English) with which the country folk of a quieter and less commercially inclined age used to fend off English interviewers. Nowadays, of course, there is plenty of "Saesnag," and the "Sais"—for that is the word for "Englishman"—is welcome. "Sais" by the way, is pronounced, as near as may be, "syce," though not too abruptly. An Englishwoman is a "Saesnes" (approximately, "syce-ness"), and the English people collectively are "Saeson" ("syce-on," with the accent on the first syllable.)

AMERICAN INTERVIEWS.

In reading American interviews with notable English visitors to the United States, one often wonders at the readiness with which the interviewed drops into the American language. Mr. Hall Caine explains it in the course of some observations on the American interviewer, in an American magazine. "Hardly any of the interviewers, male or female, write shorthand," he says, "and as a consequence the visitor talks the idiom of the reporter. In certain interviews I found myself saying, 'It makes me tired,' and 'It tickles me to death.'" Generally, Mr. Hall Caine speaks charitably of the American interviewer. He has found him, as elsewhere, good, bad, and indifferent; sometimes he is a perfectly honest man who aims only at setting down what you say in all truth and simplicity. The personal descriptions of the lady interviewer are embarrassingly precise, and Mr. Hall Caine has on occasion suffered the wholly imaginary interview.

NOVEL ADVERTISEMENTS.

A correspondent has noted these somewhat recondite announcements from the walls of a public-house in the neighbourhood of the Manchester theatres:—

"Wanted, Top Line Tenor, tall preferred, used to harmonising, for juvenile. Call or write as above.

"Gent at liberty for Lead. Heavies special parts. Highest refs."

"Wanted, Small Comedian, for boy's part, with light voice (singing), able to harmonise, little dancing recommendation."

What exactly is a "top line tenor," as distinct, perhaps, from a top note tenor, and is the ability to harmonise," the greatest common measure of a top line tenor and a small comedian, a musical accomplishment or that soical one which Americans call being "a good mixer."

THE HUMBER SCARE.

There are several difficulties in the way of the interesting little story about which Sir George Doughty asked Mr. McKenna of the German War Office commandeering a couple of steamers at Hamburg, marching troops aboard, and steaming across the North Sea, into the Humber and back again, without observation. To begin with, every vessel that enters or approaches a port is watched by hundreds of eyes on shore and discussed by hundreds of tongues. Any yachtsman who has been a little unlucky or unorthodox in entering a port, will know what chance any eccentric procedure would have of escaping notice; and for a couple of merchant vessels to steam up the Humber and steam out again without landing would be regarded in the highest degree eccentric.

A TRICKY ESTUARY.

Then, the Humber is not a river to trifle with. It is a long sandy estuary with violent tides, and the channels among the banks are constantly changing. In this case the invader would not even have the assistance of the Admiralty Sailing Directions, for the changes are so rapid that the Sailing Directions frankly give it up. The channels may alter almost from one day to the next, so that even the buoys cannot be shifted often enough to be trustworthy, and only a pilot with almost daily information can be sure of finding his way in. Once a vessel is "picked up" by a bank it is in all probability lost, for violent scour of the tide so shifts the sand that she rolls over and fills, or even turns turtle. Many lives have been lost so.

HOW TO EVADE THE CLUB TAX.

Lord Dalrymple's suggestion that clubs might evade the Budget taxation, and incidentally the need for registration, by buying their liquor collectively, like regimental messes, each member paying an equal share, whatever he drinks, is not at all likely to be adopted. Leaving teetotallers out of the question, the two-glasses-a-night member would never consent to pay the same amount as the dozen member (the modern equivalent of the old three-bottle man). But there is another way which has been found practicable by a temperance hotel, and might therefore be so for a temperance club.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN BOTTLE.

There is at least one temperance hotel in London where, if the guest lingers in the smoke-room late enough in the evening, he may see the arrangement at work. He will notice probably, a set of lockers at one end of the room. One by one the regular habitues of the hotel, mostly commercial travellers, come in for rest and chat after the labours of the day. Each as he enters draws his keys from his pocket and turns to the lockers. Opening his own particular locker, he draws from it his own particular bottle, usually of whisky. The hotel provides the glasses.

HAYFIELD FAIR.

There was a great gathering of Derbyshire farmers in the grey streets of Hayfield. It was the Cattle Fair—one of the few remaining old country cattle fairs, where this slow and cumbrous way of selling cattle, once universal, is now fast dying out, and the hammer and rum but rapid auction-room is taking its place everywhere. Modern farmers are not willing to spend a day marching cattle to the village and bargaining for hours. At Hayfield the fair has lost none of its primitiveness. There is no market place, so that the cows and sheep and their owners simply take possession of the streets, and the foot passenger lodges his way through as best he can. The dingy moorland sheep with their lambs (it has been a bad lambing season) huddle against walls or are penned in entries; the cows moon about in a frightened way to delight the village boys by bolting up side streets. The bargaining is primitive too. A couple of farmers will stand chaffering together an hour at a time, and finally you hear: "Go two pun heigher?" "Well, appen ah will." Thereupon a hearty smacking of hands together, the sealing of the bond, and the cow is "knocked of." The vendor usually wants cash down."

DEPRESSION IN THE DIAMOND INDUSTRY.

Last year, the British Consul at Amsterdam reports, was not favourable for the diamond industry, which was very depressed during the early months: all works (he adds) were suspended during several weeks with the exception of one, which was engaged in polishing the Cullinan diamond for His Majesty. Although there have been great losses owing to the decrease in the value of diamond stocks, caused by the lack of demand for polished goods, there have been no failures of large firms in this country. The situation improved considerably towards the end of the year, as America gradually resumed its orders.

THE AUTOCRAT.

Who gives his friends from near and far
Long outings in my finest car?
My chauffeur.

Who whisks round corners with a knack
That sends cold shivers down my back?
My chauffeur.

Whose wants for tools and tyres and spares
Would bankrupt twenty millionaires?
My chauffeur's.

Who, when I want to see the view,
Drives like the Devil overdue?
My chauffeur.

Who, when I wish to travel fast,
Fly every bicycle is passed?
My chauffeur.

Who robs and rules and ruins me
And causes much profanity?
My chauffeur.

Who treats me with such lofty scorn
That oft I wish I'd ne'er been born?
My chauffeur.

—CHARLES VIVIAN, in the "Car."

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

ARCADES AMB-IENT.

It should, of course, be "ambo," but that is not altogether my fault. For Mark Ambient and A. M. Thompson, the authors of "The Arcadians" at the Shaftesbury, are "Arcadians both"; and how could one possibly be expected, after visiting a piece so infectiously redolent as theirs is of the humour of the innocent, to say the right thing straight off? And so "Arcades Ambient," in the reckless spirit of the occasion, and in defiance of all rules and regulations of grammar. Not that I would hint writes a London dramatic correspondent, that Mr. Ambient and Mr. Thompson are "Arcadians both" in anything besides heart and soul. For the Arcadians, we have been told, were "ignorant and stupid, though happy"; while the authors of the Shaftesburry "book" stand forward as the clearest exemplification of how to be happy though clever. They are optimists: it is in that sense that they are Arcadians. Who but an Arcadian could have written, as Mr. Ambient wrote, a domestic comedy with such a title as "A Ray of Sunshine"? And did he not (of course he did) give us, at the Royalty a few years ago, that comedy of Arcadian simplicity, "A Snug Little Kingdom," wherein a struggling musician came into a fortune and a bride through rescuing a Lancashire millionaire from the wheels of a hansom cab? And who but an Arcadian heart and soul, could have written, as Mr. Thompson did (in conjunction with Mr. Robert Courtneidge), the pretty musical comedy of "The Blue Moon," and the prettier musical comedy of "Tom Jones"? No wonder "The Arcadians," of which my space-limit compelled me last month to give but the briefest notice, is so consistent an entertainment and so real a success.

MORE ARCADIANS.

There is, too, more than a trifle of the Arcadian in Mr. Arthur Wimperis, whose graceful lyrics are among the most agreeable features of an uncommonly agreeable play; for I have caught him many a time musing upon the grassy slopes of Hampstead Heath, and no musical comedy lyrist can do that who has not in him, as indeed his lines have, a good deal of the spirit of the seventeenth century poets, who appear to have been specially born to write about the beauties—one might almost say the precious beauties—of Arcadia, as a provision against that really and truly rural country not receiving any sort of permanent attention at the hands of our Academy candidates or Burlington Arcadians. The seventeenth century poets wrote miles and miles of prettiness about nymphs and swains and fauns and panpipes, and Mr. Arthur Wimperis has caught exactly their tone—their more respectable tone, I should say; for the Arcadian simplicity of the Shaftesbury play might stand in some danger of being unrecognised if Mr. Wimperis had been inspired by the sentiments of, say, Richard Crashaw or William Browne, many of whose lines seem to have been written to please the centaur rather than the Censor. Apart from other signs of Arcadian simplicity Mr. Wimperis, despite the photographic state of the illustrated Press, is a black and white artist. If Arcadian simplicity can go further than that, the map upon which its distinction was marked would have to be mostly margin.

MR. R. COURTNEIDGE.

Mr. Robert Courtneidge, to whom we owe the joy of "The Arcadians'" presence among us, is himself a bit of an Arcadian. At all events, he has known what it is to sleep in fields, and to wake up in the morning with nothing before him in the shape of breakfast, but grass. He was not a happy Arcadian, however, in those days and nights of his early struggles, for his salary of ten shillings a week was not always forthcoming, and his manner of living, or of trying to live, gave a gloomily ironic flavour to his duties at night of impersonating a millionaire, with all the comforts of several homes combined and the luxuries of countless hotels thrown in. At the same time, it was undeniably the simple life.

SIMPLICITAS.

But perhaps the most genuine Arcadian of all the Shaftesbury is Mr. Dan Rolyat, the Simplicitas, and the happy husband of Miss Florence Smithson, who as the heroine. Sombra, has made, if I may say so, such a nymph-atic success. Mr. Rolyat has danced, and sung, and made merry practically all his life. Like Mark Tapley (and what a splendid Mark Tapley he would make!—in a musical comedy version of "Martin Chuzzlewit," of course) Mr. Rolyat has always managed to keep jolly, even under the most depressing conditions and surroundings. Nothing could turn him from his Arcadian joyfulness—not even an engagement, at seven-and-sixpence a week, in a small "fit-up" company doing historical plays, whereof he was usually the villain in the black cloak and the slouched hat, what time he was not employed in making himself generally useful to a manager who always did say, and always would, no matter what opinions might be held in other quarters, that an actor could not properly call himself an actor until he had done a bit of scene-shifting and check-taking, and perhaps—to keep the right arm from getting stiff and losing that gift of expression which is the natural result of an oily suppleness of wrist and elbow—a little bit of bill-posting.

DAN'S REMINISCENCES.

But these things did not damp Mr. Dan Rolyat's spirits in the very slightest. He took it all like a lamb, and skipped the while like an Arcadian specimen. He had got it firmly fixed in his mind that the world was an entirely delightful spot, and nothing could shift the delusion. He recalls the day, with a caressing smile, as if he wished that blessed day had never had an end, when the costumes of the company were seized for the gas account, and he was obliged to make up for the loss of his tights by painting his legs crimson. Unfortunately it was done with scene-painter's paint, which would not dry, would not rub off; with the terrible consequence that the trousers in which, after the play, he went home to his lodgings refused to be removed in the usual way, and compelled the wearer to coax them from him by sitting in a bath of hot water. But record has it—I can't say how—that the Crimson Arcadian beamed merrily all the time, as if he had been dancing among lambs and daisies on mossy meadow slopes, and struggling with a tune on the pipes, instead of sitting in a ridiculously small lodging-house hip-bath, wrestling with rough "Harris tweeds," which had insinuated themselves into the very pores of his skin. Dan Rolyat is a born Arcadian, for Arcadianism is the root of all optimism, and optimism is what he blossoms with. But beyond all this joyousness of nature, there is the doubt-settling fact that as a little child Dan Rolyat was the constant companion of an asthmatic goat with a voice like a tin whistle. The boy's Arcadian instincts had drawn him naturally into the companionship of a creature which had obviously descended from a family of fawns.

THE MELANCHOLY JOCKEY.

Mr. Alfred Lester, so amusing as the melancholy jockey, Peter Doody, has emerged from troubles almost as great as those of Mr. Dan Rolyat and Mr. Robert Courtneidge. But he has not the Arcadian spirit. He is not as happy as the day is long. At least, he doesn't look it. His face is as long as the day. He is a philosopher, for he is content with life; but he could not pipe to the lambs on a cloudy day or be merry with the nymphs in November—supposing there ever to have been cloudy days and Novembers in Arcadia. He has reached the harbour of success, but he did not get there, as Dan Rolyat got there, by lightly leaping upon the dark seas of adversity like the "saucy" boats of the old nautical songs. He just forged ahead for the harbour, and it was weight that carried him through, aided by that most powerful of engines, determination.

THE work of the Committee appointed by H. E. the Governor of Ceylon to report on the question of agricultural education in Ceylon, is more comprehensive than simply the training of agricultural instructors. The scheme includes the training of teachers of Government school and headmen—by far the most important of the proposition—and of anybody who wishes to be taught. The Committee, it is understood, has a scheme drafted by H. E. the Governor before it to assist it in its deliberations. With reference to loans to agriculturists, mentioned by the Governor at recent meetings of the Agricultural Board, His Excellency will prepare a draft scheme on his voyage to Europe, and this also will be placed for consideration before a Committee, who will be able to study it before the Governor returns to the Island.

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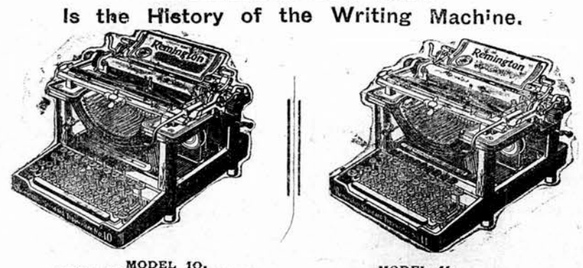

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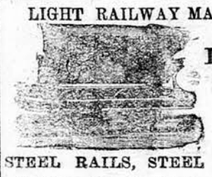

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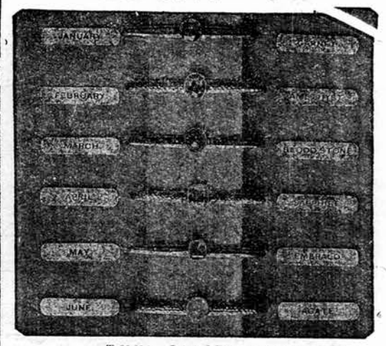

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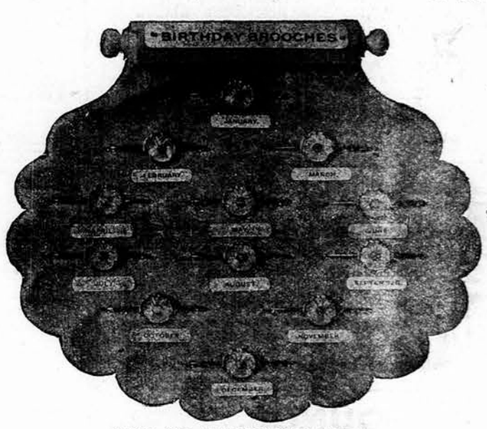

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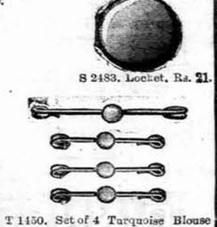

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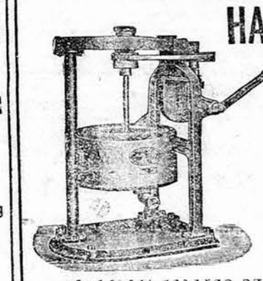

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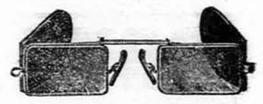

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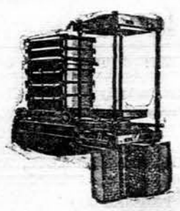

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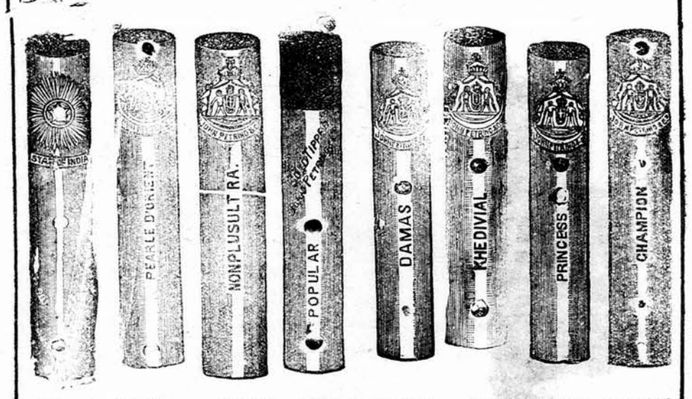

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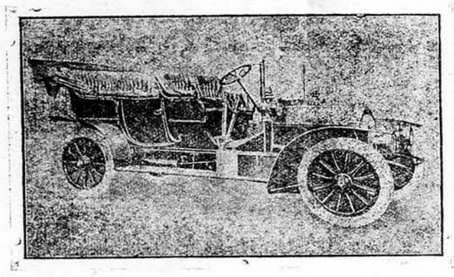

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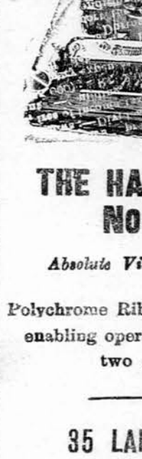

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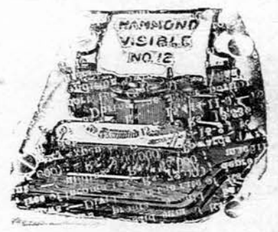

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